

Howe announces Shevardnadze visit

LONDON (R) — Britain on Wednesday announced a visit to London next month by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and said it still believed it could do business with the Kremlin leadership under Mikhail Gorbachev. "It is our belief that the Soviet Union is now seeking seriously to join the United States in search for (disarmament) agreement," Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told parliament. "Certainly it makes sense to proceed on that assumption. That is what we mean when we say we can do business with Mr. Gorbachev." He was referring to a statement by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher describing Mr. Gorbachev as a man with whom she could do business when he visited Britain in December 1984 before taking over as Soviet Communist Party leader.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



Jordan may buy 26 to 28 Mirages

PARIS (R) — Jordan is negotiating with France for the purchase of at least 26 Mirage 2000 fighter bombers, a senior French official said Wednesday. The official, who asked not to be named, said Jordan was hoping to buy between 26 and 28 of the aircraft from French plane-maker Avions Marcel Dassault. But he dismissed a report in the American magazine Newsweek that Jordan had already sealed a deal worth \$3 billion for 72 Mirage 2000. "This is ridiculous, it is between 26 and 28," he said. Jordan has been looking for air defence equipment since late last year when the U.S. Congress delayed a planned \$1.9 billion arms package. Jordan already has 35 of the less sophisticated Mirage F-1 interceptors, also manufactured by Dassault. King Hussein visited Paris earlier this month for talks with French leaders which diplomats say included the issue of arms sales.

Volume 11 Number 3199

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY JUNE 19-20, 1986, SHAWWAL 12-13, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Atallah meets Kuwaiti visitors

AMMAN (Petra) — Tourism Authority Director Nasri Atallah met here on Wednesday with a delegation of Kuwaiti businessmen now on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Tourism Authority. Mr. Atallah discussed with the visitors means of attracting tourists from the Gulf to visit archaeological and tourist sites in Jordan and bolstering Jordanian ties with the Gulf states in tourism-related affairs. Mr. Atallah outlined to the delegation Jordan's tourism potential and facilities at resorts which tourists can visit.

Assad vows continued backing for Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Wednesday pledged Damascus would continue its efforts to help end the civil war in Lebanon and restore its national unity. The Syrian news agency (SANA) said he made the remarks in talks with a delegation of Lebanese and Syrian Maronite Christian bishops. "Syria adheres to its principled stand on Lebanon and has decided to provide all assistance possible to the Lebanese to get out of their hardships and to join the march of national reconciliation and brotherly coexistence," the Syrian leader said.

Arson suspected in fire at United Palestinian Appeal

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. investigators are looking the possibility of arson in a fire which damaged the offices here of the United Palestinian Appeal, a Palestinian fund-raising group, an official said Wednesday. A fire official said a witness had told investigators he saw a person in a nearby elevator who the witness believed started the fire on Monday night. Officials of the United Palestinian Appeal, which raises funds in the United States for Palestinians in Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied West Bank, could not be reached for comment. The fire caused about \$60,000 in damage, destroying furniture and materials in the reception area, the fire official said.

Saudi visit to Sudan aborted

KHARTOUM (AP) — A plane carrying Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal here for a visit was forced to return to Jeddah on Wednesday when sandstorms closed Khartoum International airport, officials said. Prince Saud had been expected to arrive Wednesday for talks with Sudanese officials.

England beats Paraguay

MEXICO CITY (R) — England beat Paraguay 3-0 (halftime 1-0) in the World Cup second-round match in the Aztec Stadium here on Wednesday. Scorers Gary Lineker (32nd and 72nd minutes) and Peter Beardsley (56th minute). England plays Argentina in the quarter-finals in the Aztec Stadium on Sunday.

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Kuwait hints at Iran's role in oil complex sabotage

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait implicated Iran on Wednesday in an oil complex sabotage that set two pipeline networks and one oil well ablaze.

Tongues of flame and thick palls of black smoke were still spiralling skyhigh from the southern sector of the seafloor Al Ahmadi oil storage tank farm and shipping terminal, 20 hours after the region was rocked by three simultaneous blasts.

"If the aim behind the blasts that occurred yesterday (Tuesday) is to dissuade Kuwait away from its current oil policy, then we affirm that such criminal perpetration can only bolster our determination to pursue our policies in the domain of petroleum and others," Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al Sabah said in a statement.

His statement was widely interpreted as an implicit accusation directed at Iran. The explosions on Tuesday evening started three separate fires at or near the Gulf coast Mina Al Ahmadi plant, 32 kilometres south of Kuwait city.

Asked about a newspaper report that a Lebanese citizen and a number of other people had

been detained in connection with the fires, Interior Ministry Under-Secretary Yousuf Al Khorafi told Reuters: "We have made no arrests."

The Abu Dhabi-based Al Itihad had said the Lebanese was detained at Kuwait international airport Tuesday night and other expatriates were held for questioning in a sabotage probe. Sheikh Saad made no mention of who might want to force changes in Kuwait's oil policy.

The emirate however, along with Saudi Arabia, has been strongly criticised by Iran for producing too much oil and depressing prices.

Both Gulf states, which have given hefty support to Iraq in its 3½-year-old war against Iran, are pumping strongly.

Kuwait has been the target of several sabotage acts in recent years. It has accused Iran of being linked with bombings of state buildings and of the U.S. and French embassies in 1983 by 17 men who were convicted and jailed for the attacks.

The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, survived a car bomb attack in May 1985, soon after the Islamic Jihad (holy war) group in Lebanon demanded the release of the 17.

The state security court last March sentenced four Lebanese — three in their absence — to long jail terms for plotting to blow up a major power and water desalination plant.

Gulf Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah Tuesday night dismissed rumours the refinery fires were caused by an air raid.

Iran was blamed for an air strike against an oil station in Kuwait's northern desert, early in the Gulf war.

Iran last February invaded and captured a tract of the southern Iraqi Fao region, a stone's throw from the Kuwaiti Bubiyan Island and Saudi Arabia's Gulf-side oil fields.

Arab diplomatic sources said that Iran has since been issuing innuendoes that it would vacate Fao if Saudi Arabia and Kuwait cut back their oil production.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have advocated within the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) a policy of higher production and

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Lebanese spiritual leaders hold surprise reconciliation meeting

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's spiritual leaders held surprise Christian-Muslim reconciliation talks on Wednesday as Syrian observers trying to end Beirut's "camps war" saw Palestinians besieged for a month by Shi'ite militiamen.

Maronite Christian Nasrallah Steir braved Beirut's "green line" battlefield to pay a courtesy call on Sunni Muslim Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled — the first such visit to west Beirut by a Maronite patriarch since 1977.

"We have come here to cooperate for what is best for Lebanon," Mr. Steir told reporters after an hour of talks. Muslim sources told Reuters the visit was unannounced for security reasons. A scheduled visit last May 22 was prevented by an outbreak of green line shelling widely regarded as an angry veto by civil war combatants opposed to the move.

At the southern outskirts of west Beirut, Syrian military observers entered the embattled Palestinian camp of Bourj Al Barajneh to discuss truce measures with fighters trapped by the Shi'ite Amal militia, Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said.

There have been numerous violations of a ceasefire agreed at the weekend by Amal and pro-Syrian Palestinians to halt four weeks of battles for control of Bourj Al Barajneh, Sabra and Shatila camps in which 143 people have been killed.

But the camps were quiet as Syrians entered Bourj Al Barajneh accompanied by officials of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), a coalition of Syrian-backed groups, to talk to Palestinians inside.

Amal has ringed the shantytowns to prevent a revival of military support for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The truce provides for joint observation posts in coordination with other pro-Syrian militias and the withdrawal of gunmen, but witnesses said Amal still surrounded the camps.

In a separate development, two bombs ripped through residential neighbourhoods in west Beirut early Wednesday after an

underground group freed two Christian hostages and pledged to release another soon.

Police said there were no casualties in either bombing that targeted the Rafidien Iraqi District in west Beirut's Hamra district and a parked car in Tarik Jeddideh.

Bombing attacks had receded in the western half of the Lebanese capital in the last five weeks.

Gunmen dropped the two released hostages blindfolded from a car in front of the group floor reception of the independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar at 10:30 p.m. Tuesday and then sped away.

A typewritten Arabic statement left with the released hostages said a third captive would be freed Wednesday as "another goodwill gesture" by the Independent Movement for Liberating Civil War Hostages. He was not identified.

In a statement two days ago announcing Tuesday's release, the group said the move was a "gift" for Patriarch Steir and called on him to work for the release of abducted Muslims.

Thousands said to be 'disappearing' in S. African state of emergency

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — Thousands of people have disappeared into detention without trial under South Africa's week-long state of emergency, a white politician said Wednesday.

Opposition member Ray Swart made the statement in parliament as the government reported three more deaths in black violence and the detention of a church congregation of 219 for holding what it said was an "illegal gathering."

Meanwhile journalists, barred from gathering independent reports of township unrest, attended a memorial service for cameraman George De'ath, the first of their number to be killed in the violence.

Parliamentary debates are exempt from the new press curbs and opposition politicians Wednesday stepped up attacks on the government, pressing for details of the crackdown.

"People just disappear. They have been taken by the police," Mr. Swart of the centrist Progressive Federal Party (PFP) told the white chamber of parliament.

As an example, he cited Cape Times journalist Andre Kooymann who he said was detained last Sunday along with 200 churchgoers while on a reporting assignment at Elsie's River near Cape Town.

The government has confirmed

foreign reports that the congregation had been detained for holding an "illegal gathering."

A Natal student leader, named by Mr. Swart as Sandy Jocelyn, had also disappeared. "He has disappeared along with thousands of others," said Mr. Swart.

Britain's Trade Union Congress (TUC) said South Africa has detained more than 70 trade union leaders since imposing the state of emergency last week.

Among the detained were Jay Naidoo, leader of the Council of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) which claims half a million members, and Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, a TUC spokesman said.

"The state of emergency has emphasised a much-ignored truth about South Africa: for the foreseeable future, the danger of revolution is minuscule, the danger of a rightwing 'regime of the colonels' is great," Johannesburg's conservative financial daily, Business Day, said in an editorial.

On its front page, the paper carried what it said were "names of some of the 2,000 said to be in detention."

Emergency regulations have banned identifying any detainees. The list was apparently published because it was read out by opposition politician Graham McIntosh in Parliament,

whose debates are not covered by the emergency.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu joined scores of journalists at the service for De'ath, a South African television cameraman who died after being attacked by hatchet-wielding black vigilantes last week.

In Paris, South African nationalist leader Oliver Tambo predicted a speedy collapse of the white-led minority rule and condemned Britain and other Western governments for their opposition to sanctions against Pretoria.

"One thing is certain. Both can't go on for ever. Some day we'll make it and somehow I think it will be soon," African National Congress (ANC) President Oliver Tambo told a news conference.

Mr. Tambo, attending a United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa, said Britain's resistance to sanctions and that of the United States and West Germany would make the conflict in the white-ruled country worse.

"From our point of view the time to act has always been now. We believe that to hold back is not only to permit escalation but will encourage it," he said.

"We believe the British government is aware of these

(Continued on page 3)

Irbid goes to polls today

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Citizens of Irbid go to the polls on Thursday to choose one out of seven candidates running for a vacant seat in the Lower House of Parliament. The by-election, the second since the peace process was launched, is being held to elect a successor to the late Naim Al Tai who died earlier this year.

Candidates were making last efforts Wednesday to win the biggest share possible of the nearly 140,000 votes in Irbid Governorate. The campaign took the form of intensive contacts between candidates and Irbid personalities as well as the distribution of leaflets, posters and advertising in newspapers. Voting will take place at 207 polling centres distributed all over the governorate.

Polling starts at 7 a.m. and ends at 7 p.m. of the same day. The vote count begins immediately after the conclusion of polling with the supervision of 40 committees and the presence of candidates or their representatives.

A last-minute attempt by the government to arrive at a consensus on one candidate failed on Tuesday because candidates were not convinced and preferred to hold the election as planned. Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed said the attempt for consensus was made in view of the fact that the by-election was for filling only one seat in Parliament and with the purpose of saving public effort and expenses.

He said he regretted that some people have misunderstood the attempt of reaching consensus on one candidate and regarded the attempt as an interference by the government. "This misunderstanding has regrettably assumed a certain factional tendency," Mr. Kayed said.

"It is the candidates' right not to accept the idea and the government will only respect that right and help hold the election in an organised, free and quiet atmosphere," the interior minister told a meeting in the city on Tuesday.

Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Amin said last Thursday that a lawsuit contesting the candidacy of Mr. Jamal Obaidat has been withdrawn from the High Court of Justice.

The lawsuit, according to informed sources, claimed that Mr. Obaidat should be disqualified for not resigning from his post in the Irbid Cooperative Organisation. According to the election law, a candidate should submit his resignation from any government post prior to running for a seat in the Lower House of Parliament.

Mr. Amin did not say who filed the lawsuit against Mr. Obaidat or why it was withdrawn. Sources said the court did not consider the Irbid Cooperative Organisation as a government institution, thus invalidating the lawsuit.

The number of candidates dropped to seven after Rihan Mijadi decided to pull out from the race last Thursday. Mr. Mijadi did not cite reasons for his decision.

The seven candidates are Mohammad Bashir Ghazawi, Suleiman Ajloui, Jamal Obaidat, Abdul-Majeed Nuseir, Ibrahim Abu Saleem Jaradat, Anwar Shoubul and Youssef Alawneh. Candidates expect a high turnout for voting.

Dr. Nuseir is considered one of the leading candidates. Dr. Nuseir said his election programme was based on his realisation that the Palestine cause is the cause of the whole Arab Nation. He said Palestine can be liberated by those who are dedicated to God and are ready to prepare for the needed struggle.

Dr. Nuseir said that mosques and the media complement the educational process in the Kingdom that should be run independently by enlightened and

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European role is crucial for Mideast peace efforts — King

By a Jordan Times
Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein said on Wednesday that European role is crucial for efforts for peace in the Middle East and urged Europe to continue to contribute to the peace process regardless of frustration and discouragement that might encounter such efforts.

The King, in a speech he delivered at the British Royal College for Defence Studies, also rejected contentions that the Middle East peace process was dead. "We are merely in a state of reflection, contemplating carefully our next step along the path of peace," the King said.

In his speech, the King also called for continued efforts to end the almost six-year-old Iran-Iraq war. The continuing conflict, the King

said, "poses a serious threat to the stability of all the Arab states in the Gulf. Their people and vital resources are being exposed to ever-increasing dangers."

"It is only a matter of time before the West — particularly Europe, which is heavily dependent on oil as a source of energy — will also pay the price," the King said.

The King briefly reviewed the evolution of the Palestinian problem over the years and described as milestones United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the Rabat Resolution of 1974 recognising the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the European Community's (EC) Venice Declaration of 1980 and the 1982 Arab peace plan adopted in Fez.

Turning to terrorism, which he described as another element that

served to undermine the Middle East's security and stability, the King said: "There is no debate over whether or not such random violence must be brought to an end. It must be stopped. Such vicious behaviour flies in the face of international norms which promote peaceful coexistence and cooperation."

"Terrorism must be addressed in its proper historical context," said the King. "Terrorism is the effect of the real problems in the Middle East, not the cause. We must not lose sight of the real issues in the region: the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem. Terrorism in our region is the direct result of the inability to solve these broader overriding issues." (The full text of the speech will be published in Saturday's issue of the Jordan Times).

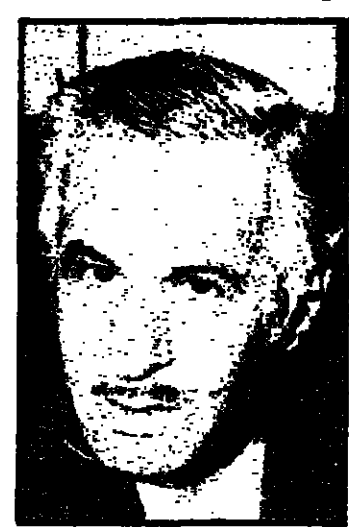
New ambassador to Syria leaves for Damascus today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Ambassador designate to Syria Ali Khreis leaves Thursday for Damascus to take up his post there. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the new ambassador said he will dedicate his time and effort to bolstering Syrian-Jordanian relations and serving the interests of both peoples and the Arab Nation. He said he was delighted to be given this tour of office and considers himself to be serving in his second country.

Jordanian-Syrian relations are improving progressively and this is of great benefit for the Arab Nation in general and the Syrian and Jordanian people in particular, Mr. Khreis said on the eve of his departure.

The new ambassador expressed hope that his mission will be crowned with success, and that we will find total cooperation from Syrian government officials.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Industry and Trade said Wednesday that it has started issuing licences for importing Syrian goods in accordance with lists of products to be exchanged by the two countries. The lists were agreed on by a joint Jordanian-Syrian committee which held its last meeting in Amman in March.



Ali Khreis

A ministry spokesman said that payment for imports from both countries will be settled through a bank agreement which the two countries had signed earlier, and that no goods will be cleared from customs unless their price has been fully paid in implementation of that agreement. The spokesman said that a Jordanian importer has to produce a certificate issued by the Central Bank of Jordan to prove to the customs authorities the means by which payment of goods will be conducted.

Jordan and Syria begin new banking procedures

By Samir Hiyari
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan and the Syrian Central Bank have embarked on new banking arrangements to cover trade exchange between the two countries in implementation of an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation signed in 1975.

The arrangements were agreed on during the Jordanian-Syrian Joint Committee meeting which was held in Amman in March 1986.

According to the new arrangements, the Syrian Central Bank in Damascus will open a special account in its registers in the Jordanian dinar and under the name of the Central Bank of Jordan. The Syrian bank will register under this special account all trade transactions conducted with Jordan within the framework of the Jordanian-Syrian trade agreement, and a similar arrangement will be carried out at the Central Bank of Jordan.

Under the agreement both

(Continued on page 3)

Reagan approves AWACS delivery to S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan was to tell Congress on Wednesday that Saudi Arabia has met conditions for purchasing five advanced radar planes and delivery of the aircraft should proceed, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

The formal written certification was required by Congress as a condition for delivery of the planes when they were sold to the kingdom in 1981.

Mr. Reagan will certify that Saudi Arabia has substantially aided the Middle East peace process and that "the technology will be safe with the Saudis," Speakes said.

The certification was demanded by Congress as a condition for allowing the \$8.5-billion sale of the five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, which contain highly sophisticated equipment and provide advanced intelligence information.

The certification was also expected to contain assurances that the information gathered by the planes would be shared with the United States and not used against Israel.

Many opponents of Mr. Reagan's policy of arms sales to Arab states predicted last month that attempts would be made to block the expected June delivery of the planes.

But stopping the sale would mean Congress would have to pass a resolution refusing to accept Mr. Reagan's certification.

Iraq reports attacking 6 Iranian oil stations

BAGHDAD (AP) — Squadrons of Iraqi warplanes struck simultaneously at six oil installations in Iran on Wednesday, setting the facilities ablaze, a military spokesman said.

One Iraqi jet fighter was lost and crashed inside Iranian territory, said the spokesman on Baghdad Radio. Iraq held Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of the pilot, he said without elaborating.

Formations of Iraqi jet fighters raided the "Ahwas oilfield No. 2" at 2:20 p.m. while other squadrons struck at the oil pumping station of Ghura in western Iran, said the spokesman.

Jets blasted the Marun pumping station, 60 kilometres south of the Iranian southwestern city of Ahwas, while others bombed insulators at the Karang station, 135 kilometres southeast of Ahwas.

The spokesman said Iraqi warplanes also struck at Bibi Hakimeh pumping station farther south and the nearby Gach, Saran pumping station and insulators.

Bibi Hakimeh is 80 kilometres northeast of Iran's main Kharg island oil terminal, which Iraqi warplanes attacked twice this week.

"The Iraqi fighter jets destroyed the Iranian oil facilities and left clouds of smoke, explosions erupted and tongues of blaze billowing," said the

spokesman.

The raids were the first concentrated Iraqi air assault on Iranian oil installations since early May when Iraqi warplanes staged almost daily attacks on installations in the Ahwas region and elsewhere, including the Marun and Ghura stations.

Iraqi warplanes also went to Tehran, Iran's capital, for the first time in 10 months on May 7, raiding a refinery outside the city.

Iran meanwhile claimed Iranian forces captured several strategic positions and killed or wounded 150 Iraqi soldiers in an overnight attack near the Majnoon Islands in the southern Persian Gulf.

"Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), said the Iranians also captured 11 Iraqis during the attack that was backed by heavy artillery barrages.

The oil-rich Majnoon Islands are in the Huweizh marshes 100 kilometres north of the southern Iraqi port city of Basra.

Iraq on Tuesday said that Iranian artillery gunners shelled three civilian-populated Iraqi border regions, killing one person and wounding 13 others, including six children.

A war communique, broadcast on Baghdad Radio, said that shells hit the border areas of Tawilih in the north, suburbs of the town of Khanaqin in the central sector of the warfront, and the Abu Khasib region east of Basra.

The Jordan Times
new telephone numbers:
667171-6 and 670141-4

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Regent visits Army Headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, visited the Army Headquarters in Amman Wednesday and met with Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abn Taleh. Attending the meeting were several senior army officers and the inspector general of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Alia chooses U.S. engines for Airbus

AMMAN (R) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, said Wednesday six European-built A310-300 Airbus passenger jets to buy will be fitted with General Electric CF6-80C2 engines. A spokesman for Alia gave no cost for the deal. He said no decision had yet been made on the engines for six smaller A320s, due to go into operation in 1990. The first two A310-300s will be delivered in the first quarter of next year. Alia, which chose the Airbus to replace its aging Boeing, has also taken an option for three more A310-300s and four more A320s. The planes are manufactured by the Airbus Industrie consortium grouping France, West Germany, Britain and Spain.

Two Royal Decrees are issued

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued approving an agreement for tourism cooperation between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement was signed during the meetings of the Higher Jordanian-Egyptian Joint Committee held in Amman last April. Another Royal Decree was also issued approving the appointment of Nayef Mawla as an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

Red Cross president returns to Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Cross Society, returned to Amman Wednesday at the end of a tour that took him to Austria, Yugoslavia and Switzerland, where he attended international conferences on the work of the Red Cross around the world. He said that he met with Mr. Alexander Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and discussed subjects pertaining to a Red Cross meeting to be held in Amman in July and other topics dealing with Red-Cross activities.

Medical equipment delivered to Tafleeh

TAFILEH (Petra) — The health department here has taken delivery of the emergency and first aid section at the new Tafleeh hospital. This building has cost JD 18,500 and offers laboratory, X-ray services as well as first aid, according to Department Director Mr. Rabea Al Majali. He said that the project was financed through donations from various banks and businesses in Tafleeh district.

Man sentenced for embezzlement

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Hayel Fayed Ahmad to 15 years in prison with hard labour for embezzling public funds. The military governor Wednesday endorsed the sentence.

Agriculture Ministry bans chick imports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan has issued orders banning the importation of five chicks until the end of this year. The decision was taken in view of the fact that local poultry production is quiet sufficient for the country.

JVA to hold elections Friday

By Abdullah Nsour

AMMAN — The Jordanian Veterans Association (JVA) will Friday elect a new president and members of the association board. A total of 305 eligible vets are expected to take part in the voting to choose their representatives from among 17 candidates, of whom two are nominating themselves for the post of

president of the association. The candidates have grouped themselves into two blocs except for three who are running in an independent status. The incumbent association president, Abdul Fatah Al Kallani, is again nominating himself as president. The association's general assembly met two weeks ago, but no election took place due to lack of a quorum.

Kuwait hints at Iranian role in fire

(Continued from page 1)

stable prices, a drive that Iran, Libya and Algeria vehemently opposed. Fire-fighters were meanwhile striving to contain a blaze in a pipeline network and stop it from creeping to a nearby oil storage tank farm that is brimming with 18 million barrels of crude, security officials reported. A third explosion set fire to the nearby Al Mukawwa oil, where firemen managed to extinguish the blaze without difficulty, officials said. Fire brigades of the army, the Kuwait Oil Company and the general fire department took to Al Ahmadi and managed to put out the blaze in the northern pipe network, while the fire in the southern sector of the complex raged on.

Jordan, Syria begin new procedures

(Continued from page 1)

central banks will fix a ceiling of JD 7 million annually in credit facilities for covering trade operations. In case of either party reaching the ceiling a special meeting should be held to discuss measures that can ensure a continuation of the trade exchange between the two countries and even raising the present ceiling for either of the central banks. The new arrangements will be valid until May 1987 and circulars have been sent to the commercial banks and financial institutions in Jordan and Syria to abide by them.



University of Jordan President Abd Al Salam Al Majali presents a diploma to one of the many graduating students during ceremonies at Al Hussein Youth City on Wednesday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Crowds throng Youth City for Jordan University's 21st graduation ceremonies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Students and their families thronged Al Hussein Youth City early Wednesday evening for the graduation of the twenty-first group of students from the University of Jordan in a ceremony attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali and addressed by university president Abd Al Salam Al Majali.

Other senior government officials attending the graduation festivities included Minister of Higher Education Nasser Al Din Al Assad, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and the Islamic Chief Justice.

Altogether 367 students graduated from the Faculty of Arts, 336 from the Faculty of Economics, 244 from the Faculty of Science, 184 from the Shari'a Faculty, 43 from the Faculty of Medicine, 92 from the Faculty of Agriculture, 92 from the Faculty of Nursing, 240 from the Faculty of Education, 193 from the Faculty of Engineering, 74 from the Faculty of Law, 92 from the Faculty of Sports Education, and 53 from the Faculty of Pharmacy. The following are excerpts of Jordan University President Abd Al Salam Al Majali's speech delivered on the occasion:

Praise be to God: The flock is well shepherded; the nation is well led. Praise be to God for sending us King Hussein, our loving shepherd and our wise leader, who spares no efforts in bringing us happiness and in leading us along the path of progress. No wonder, then, that we flock behind him and around him in gratitude and appreciation.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Today we are celebrating an occasion which we celebrate annually, an occasion of hope and great expectations. Time elapses and experience increases at a university that is still as young as its graduates, who are leaving it today equipped with the distilled wisdom of the ages. This university, which is honoured with the country's name and inspired

by Al Hussein's spirit, annually presents the nation with hundreds of young graduates who have been nourished by an enlightened institution, instructed by its distinguished faculty members, and guided by the clarity of its philosophy. The University of Jordan does not think that similarity is identity but holds that integrity makes for greater security. Difference of opinion is not division of ranks, and the fruitful dialogue conducted daily in classrooms and offices, in auditoriums and in the open air, indicates the collective nature of its decision-making, in which administrators, faculty members, and students alike participate.

A distinctive feature of the teaching-learning process at the university is that it shuns passive memorisation of books or abstract knowledge and emphasises active

interaction between theory and practical need. In all of this we are guided by the immortal adage that says: "My opinion is as likely to be wrong as my opponent's to be right; beyond both opinions there is the absolute knowledge of God."

Ladies and Gentlemen

Believing that knowledge is the best weapon in the increasingly difficult battle of survival and that research is the only means of attaining it, the university considers research one of its greatest concerns and assiduously tries to increase its quantity and improve its quality. We believe that when we perfect the methodology, we will perfect the application, and when we import the technology, we will move to invention. Imitation is limitation; creation is liberation.

Transport Minister proposes changes in taxi and bus fares

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A recent decision by the Ministry of Transport to increase taxi tariffs was regarded by taxi drivers and owners as a "significant" move, but they hoped the ministry would do more to improve their situation.

Taxi drivers interviewed by the Jordan Times over the past week welcomed the increase in taxi rates although, they said, it did not live up to their expectations. The increase was announced last week by Minister of Transport Rajai Dajani, who also revealed new fares for certain bus lines. The airport taxi fees were excluded.

According to the new taxi tariff, the meter will still begin at 150 fils, but 10 fils will be charged for every 110 metres instead of every 118 metres as at present. Waiting charges were fixed at 10 fils for every 48 seconds. The new fees will be effective upon endorsement by the cabinet. According to the decision, taxi meters must be turned on at the location where a client boards the

taxi.

The minister also fixed rates for minibuses between Zarqa and the Intermediate University College in Amman at 130 fils per person. The fare for the bus between the college and the University of Jordan was set at 60 fils.

Taxi drivers interviewed by the Jordan Times expressed hope that the government would take a further step to reduce prices of oil derivatives in light of falling world oil prices. "The taxi tariff is more or less fair for both drivers and the public but all we need is reducing oil prices in the market," said Ahmad Abdullah, owner of a taxi office.

Taxi driver Yasser Al Absi said the new increase is nominal and, he added, oil prices should be reduced in light of the dramatic drop in international oil prices. Driver Ahmad Abdullah told the Jordan Times the new fares are not likely to make a difference for taxi drivers. "I hope the government would do more to help tip a balance to the favour of taxi drivers in the near future," said Mr. Abdullah.

Jordan and Indonesia sign trade agreement

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and Indonesia signed on Wednesday a trade protocol in implementation of a bilateral economic pact which is expected to expand the volume of trade exchange between the two countries.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and his Indonesian counterpart Mr. Hartarto signed the protocol, which implements a previously signed agreement on trade and economic protocol. The agreement was arranged and signed during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Indonesia in April.

According to the Indonesian minister, the protocol will enhance trade exchange between the two countries as well as promote other scopes of cooperation including tourism and transportation in a later stage. Under the agreement, Jordan's exports to Indonesia, which are estimated at \$30 million per annum, will increase steadily

along with a rise in Indonesian exports to the Kingdom, which currently reach approximately \$20 million annually, the minister told the Jordan Times.

He said that Indonesia and Jordan will diversify items of trade exchange to include the private sectors in both countries. Jordan's exports to Indonesia, which started in the late 70s, mainly comprise rock phosphate and potash, the raw materials of the fertilisers industries.

The range of Indonesian products sold to Jordan include meat, garments, plywood, sawn timber, canned food. Hardware industries were not included in the agreement but the minister said that prospects for exporting civilian passenger planes were

under discussion by a special committee.

Mr. Hartarto attended on Wednesday the joint Jordanian-Indonesian meeting on bolstering economic cooperation which began its talks earlier in the week.

Both Dr. Muasher and Mr. Hartarto agreed in principle to set up joint ventures, exchange technical expertise and to initiate regular air and sea routes between the two countries.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali also received the Indonesian minister and discussed with him means of boosting bilateral industrial cooperation, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The meeting was attended by Dr. Muasher, Indonesian Minister of Industry Under Secretary Sorion Ardjanggi and Indonesia's Ambassador to Jordan Zainal Yasin.

The Indonesian minister is due to visit Amman on Thursday before leaving for West Germany on Friday.

Alia, Emirates continue efforts to reach commercial cooperation pact

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali said Wednesday that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and Emirates, the new airline owned by the government of Dubai, have not yet agreed on the terms for commercial cooperation between the two companies.

"Negotiations between Alia and Emirates are continuing," Mr. Ali said. "But despite optimism on both sides, so far nothing happened to indicate the imminence of an agreement."

Emirates suspended its flights to Jordan after authorities here denied landing permission to its flight 901 on June 9. Alia said it had informed Emirates that its clearance to land at the Queen Alia International Airport was suspended four days before the incident. The flight, carrying more than 50 passengers, was told to turn back for Dubai while it was requesting permission to land at Queen Alia International Airport.

Alia Marketing Vice President Akel Bultaji said Emirates' clearances were suspended

pending the ratification of a commercial agreement between the two airlines.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Ali said Alia has just presented Emirates with "new proposals and recommendations that define and organise scopes of cooperation between the two companies." He said that civil aviation authorities in both countries were in touch on the subject with the hope of reaching an agreement that secures the interest of both sides.

Mr. Ali stressed that Emirates will not be allowed to fly to Jordan until a full agreement is reached. "Until a comprehensive agreement is reached between the two sides, the issue of operations will remain bound to that agreement," Mr. Ali said.

A senior Alia official who asked not to be named told the Jordan Times recently that Emirates started operating before reaching an agreement with Alia on many important points, such as airport facilities, ticketing and other commercial aspects of cooperation.

A delegation representing Emirates, headed by the airline's

director general, returned to Dubai Sunday after spending five days here and meeting with senior Alia executives.

Mr. Bultaji said that following the negotiations, Alia presented a set of proposals on the accepted framework for commercial cooperation between the two airlines.

"Now the ball is in their court," Mr. Bultaji said in a telephone interview.

Sources close to Emirates said the airline's delegation will discuss the Alia proposals with the Dubai Civil Aviation Department, which in turn will either respond to Alia or start further negotiations.

The sources said one of the proposals made by Alia was that Emirates reduce the frequency of its flights to Jordan from four to one flight a week. The sources said Emirates will find it difficult to accept such a condition.

Aviation circles here said that if no agreement was reached between the two airlines, Alia would have to suspend its flights to Dubai Airport and perhaps replace them with flights to Sharjah Airport in the UAE. Alia officials would not confirm or comment on this possibility.

Cabinet approves measures on trade, oil exploration and cultural cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has set up a special tender committee to study bids by merchants for financing the purchase of goods imported from the United States in implementation of a U.S.-Jordanian trade agreement.

The committee groups representatives of the General Purchase Department, the Budget Department, the Ministry of Planning, Industry and Trade and the department concerned with the tender in question. The U.S.-Jordanian agreement signed earlier this year provides for granting Jordan \$160 million to finance the purchase of American goods by the Jordanian private and public sector.

The cabinet also endorsed a protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Iraqi Oil Ministry.

The agreement followed prolonged meetings by officials on both sides in Amman and Baghdad and came in the wake of an announcement by an Iraqi team of completing its seismological survey programme in Azraq the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea areas that the areas surveyed proved to contain oil and gas.

The cabinet also decided to approve an agreement with the United States under which Washington will offer Jordan a \$6.723 million grant to help finance feasibility studies of a number of Jordanian development projects.

It also allocated JD 10,000 to cover the cost of making topographic maps for lands to be planted with apple trees in Shobak, southern Jordan. The cabinet decided that Jordan should take part in the Damascus International Fair which is due to open in September and the Baghdad International Fair which will open in November.

The cabinet also decided to discount to expatriates visiting Jordan during the summer and instructors: have been issued to embassies abroad for facilitating the procedures for expatriates to return to Jordan, Dr. Khasawneh said. In addition the Social Security Corporation (SSC) is working out arrangements for including Jordanian expatriates in the SSC law.

presentations on the labour market here and abroad and policies governing foreign investments in Jordan, Dr. Khasawneh added.

Expatriates will also discuss aspects of Jordan's 1986-1990 national development plan, he said.

Referring to preparations for the second conference, Dr. Khasawneh said that the Ministry of Interior has completed a draft amendment for the Jordanian nationality law which would solve the problem of dual nationality for Jordanians, and the Ministry of Finance and Customs has issued regulations on exempting expatriates from customs duty on their household furniture upon returning to settle permanently in Jordan.

Dr. Khasawneh also indicated that the Housing Corporation has made preparations for granting expatriates the right to own housing units at Abu Nuseir Housing estate, and the Ministry of Education has prepared cultural programmes and camps for the expatriates' children during the months of July and August.

The Ministry of Tourism has asked all hotels to offer a special

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Thousands said to be 'disappearing' in S.African emergency

(Continued from page 1)

things and perhaps just doesn't care enough to want to do anything about it."

In Geneva, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, called on multinational companies to help bring down apartheid by suspending investments in South Africa.

He also appealed to the world's workers to unite the support of people subjected to Pretoria's white minority rule.

Mr. Diouf told the annual meeting of the 150-nation

International Labour Organisation (ILO) that conditions for black workers in South Africa were marked by flagrant human rights violations wholly consistent with that country's racial segregation laws. "Apartheid and labour in South Africa are inseparably linked," the Senegalese leader said.

In London, the British government rejected a call to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa but the head of a delegation requesting the break said the government was being forced towards some form of fresh pressure.

The delegation, from the British

Anti-Apartheid Movement, called on Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and urged his government to show its disapproval of Pretoria's policy of apartheid through economic sanctions and a diplomatic break.

The movement's president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, told reporters afterwards that the government had rejected the requests and restated its policy, which views sanctions as ineffective, but he added: "I did get the impression that they are being forced back to consider some measures."

Meanwhile, several hundred black workers at supermarkets in Johannesburg staged strikes on Wednesday to protest detention of union leaders under the state of emergency, supermarket executives and union sources reported.

Three more blacks were slain, including two shot by police firing at rioters and one burned to death apparently by other blacks, the government said.

At the United Nations, a proposal for selective economic measures against South Africa was submitted to the Security Council on Tuesday in terms similar to those vetoed last month by the United States and Britain.

development in the Kingdom and improve their status of farmers. His programme also mentions providing more seats for education in Jordanian universities.

Mr. Ajjouni was born in Sarh in 1935. He was employed by the Ministry of Finance between 1954 and 1955. He graduated from the Faculty of Sharia (Islamic Law) at the University of Damascus in 1959. He worked in Jordanian Sharia courts until 1978 and is currently a practising lawyer in Irbid.

Mr. Ajjouni's programme is based on making the citizen's voice strong in working towards restoring the occupied territories. He stressed his intention to fight what he described as corruption and moral decay.

Mr. Alawneh, born in Irbid in 1978, is a retired army officer who carries a law degree from the Police Academy in Oman. He obtained his secondary certificate in 1983 and currently works as a farmer in the Jordan Valley.

He pledged to work hard to serve his constituency and country with all his capabilities.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975
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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Democracy a la Cranston

DURING the recent fight in the U.S. Congress over the sale of defensive missiles to Saudi Arabia, Senator Alan Cranston and other opponents of the sale continually asked "What has Saudi Arabia done to promote the Middle East peace process?" In addition to describing the Saudi Kingdom's many but largely unused efforts to promote peace and stability in this region, the best answer to this question would be to challenge Mr. Cranston to name a single meaningful move towards peace made by the Jewish state in recent years. Was it the annexation of the Golan Heights? The bombing of the Iraqi reactor? The invasion of Lebanon? Or, perhaps, the bombing of Tunis? Maybe Mr. Cranston will forgive us for interpreting these "moves for peace" as fundamentally different.

And now from South Africa comes new evidence that we can expect little else from "democratic" Israel in the coming years. For recent developments in the apartheid state, considered in light of the many parallels between Israel and South Africa, would seem to indicate that should some future leader of the Jewish state decide to actively pursue peace with his Arab neighbours he would be unable to do so, and it is precisely Israel's "democracy" that will stand in his way.

Pretoria's escalation of aggression against its neighbours and re-imposition of a state of emergency came hard on the heels of mild reforms initiated by President P.W. Botha in order to demonstrate to the international community that there was still a glimmer of hope in the "constructive engagement" policies championed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. As might have been expected, changes such as the elimination of the pass laws and the lifting of restrictions on mixed marriage, innocuous as they were in themselves, drew a fierce reaction from the right wing of South Africa's political spectrum. What happened next shows that the power of extremism in a democracy is perhaps greatest when extremist forces exhibit a willingness to wreck democratic processes in order to achieve their goals. This seeming paradox was manifested when neo-Nazi Afrikaners broke up government rallies, thus humiliating President Botha and threatening his control over the National Party, which had long been a united stronghold of Afrikaners. Mr. Botha then faced a stark choice between gradual reform within the framework of "constructive engagement" or the survival of white democracy in South Africa, for the deep split over reform within the Afrikaners threatened nothing less than civil war among the whites. To make sure the centre would hold, then, it became necessary to shift the centre to the right. This Mr. Botha did, first by attacking Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, and later by declaring a renewed state of emergency and vowing to crush the African National Congress (ANC) resistance movement.

One last point is worth noting about this process. In the days before Pretoria carried out raids on its three neighbours, the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group had reported unexpected progress in its efforts to arrange a truce between the South African government and the ANC. A chance for peace may have been in the offing, but Mr. Botha could not take that chance because of pressure from extremists who simply do not want change, peaceful or otherwise.

A parallel situation exists today in Israel, where Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank have already served notice that they would consider illegitimate any government which ordered them to abandon their new "homes," where the Likud was forced to adjourn its convention last spring after disagreements among party members erupted in fascist-like violence, and where Knesset Member Rabbi Meir Kahane openly declares that Israel cannot survive as a democratic state. As a result not only can the coalition government under Shimon Peres not make any concessions for peace, it cannot even consolidate the peace it does have with Egypt by agreeing to a formula for the resolution of the Taba dispute. Mr. Peres knows that should he demonstrate any "weakness," such good democrats as Ariel Sharon and Meir Kahane would be waiting in the wings to take power by means fair or foul.

The rather ominous conclusion to be drawn from all this is that there simply may be no room for the emergence of an Arab-Israeli peace within the framework of Israeli-style democracy. We wonder what Mr. Cranston has to say about this possibility.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Free elections

THE government has announced that it will respect the right of people to elect their representatives in Parliament in a free atmosphere and in implementation of the constitution and the democratic rights in this country. Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed said in his announcement in Irbid that the government would not interfere in the process of election and will respect the people's choice but it had tried to save the public expenses and efforts by trying to make the public in Irbid reach consensus on the election of one candidate, something which drew no positive response from the candidates. Mr. Kayed said that since the candidates have turned down the request the government has no alternative but to urge the people to exercise their legitimate role and elect their favourite candidate freely and without any pressure. Candidates and voters should behave with responsibility and should cooperate with the government to achieve the aspired results. We hope that this cooperation will mark Thursday's elections.

Al Dustour: A democratic atmosphere

THE people of Irbid governorate will go to the polls on Thursday to elect a candidate to represent their constituency in Parliament. The government has created a convenient atmosphere of this by-election by announcing that the voting will be held in a free and democratic atmosphere, something that has characterized parliamentary life in Jordan over the years. Parliamentary election in Jordan is a true manifestation of democratic and sound rule, founded by His Majesty King Hussein. We view the by-election in Irbid on Thursday as another link in the long process of democratic rule in Jordan and a manifestation of the sound policies followed by the country's leadership. The government Wednesday announced that it will not interfere in any form in the coming by-election and that it will provide all means to ensure the elections are held in a free manner. We hope that the public will respond favourably and will elect their favourite candidate to represent them in Parliament which is Jordan's bright image before the world.

Sant Al Shaab: Irbid elects its deputy

IN a true exercise of democracy in Jordan, the government has announced it is determined to hold the by-election in Irbid on Thursday in a free atmosphere in which all eligible voters can cast their votes without any pressure or coercion. This reflects the interaction between the government and the people, and also manifests the Kingdom's determination to abide by the constitution which grants the people the right to parliamentary life. The election in Irbid constituency is another demonstration of this democratic life in the country and reflects the cooperation between the public and the government to achieve what is best for everyone. The by-election is being held in an atmosphere of security and stability free from all pressure and in implementation of the constitution. Let us hope that the voters and the candidates will respond to the government's favourable stand and exercise their rights in a free and quiet atmosphere that reflects the true image of the Jordanian people.

By Franz Schurmann

Quiet diplomacy revives U.S. interest in Mideast conflicts

SAN FRANCISCO — Even here on the West Coast of the United States, I know there is currently a lot of secret diplomacy going on in and about the Middle East. I know it as I fill up the gasoline tank of my car and see that the price of gasoline has started going up again.

I also sense it when I read the financial columns of the newspapers and note that the dollar has stopped falling. And when a financial expert tells me that interest rates in the United States are, in his view, going to go up again, then I realise once again how interconnected oil prices, dollar values, and interest rates are. And all three are linked in several significant respects to the Middle East and most directly to Saudi Arabia. And I say to myself: the Arabs are, after all, not without power on the world scene.

The newspapers give me more indications of secret dip-

lomacy. I am delighted to read that King Hussein has come to the United States to attend the graduations of his twin daughters, and that he has once again met with our president. And that he talked with President Mitterrand of France on his way and Prime Minister Thatcher on his return. I also have read that France has decided to weaken its ties to the Iranian resistance movement led by Mas'ud Rajawi and that he and one thousand of his followers have moved to Iraq. I know that there has been intensive talking between Syria and France seeking the release of nine French hostages in Lebanon.

I also have seen on television the reports of the close vote in the American Senate over arms sales to Saudi Arabia, and that President Reagan prevailed. Why is the arms sales so important? Not for military but for political reasons. There still

is a powerful faction within the United States government that considers it vital that the United States maintain its links to the Arab World. Such a position appears to be stronger, currently, in the Defense Department than in the State Department. Secretary of State Shultz has shown himself to be strongly leaning towards Israel. He has shown reluctance to go to the Middle East where he would have to visit Arab capitals. And while it was under Shultz that U.S. relations with Iraq were resumed, Shultz himself shows no great interest in those ties.

A book of mine on the foreign policy of the Nixon period is just about to appear in print. I am reminded that Shultz was an official in the Nixon administration, and that it was Nixon who evolved a very complex U.S. policy towards the Middle East which involved, among other things, an

intricate link between Iran (then still ruled by the Shah) and Israel. I wonder in my mind whether it has been Shultz who has been the chief factor in distancing the U.S. from the Arab World during the period from last autumn. And that he, like Mitterrand and Chirac, may, once again, be seeking some improvement of ties with Iran.

Yet there is strong opposition to Shultz's policies within the current Reagan administration. The resignation of former National Security Council director McFarlane was an indication of such disagreements. If the current rise in oil prices is the result of some new understanding between Washington and Riyadh, then the impetus may not have come from Shultz but from Vice-President Bush, Treasury Secretary Baker, and Defence Secretary Weinberger. Of course, we ordinary citizens do not

know. We can just guess from the bits and pieces of evidence we find in the media and see around us.

Another sign of something secret going on is the spectacular case of an American who spied for Israel. He was arrested quite some time ago, but then news of the case dropped entirely out of the media. Suddenly the news re-surfaced. He pleaded guilty. But at the same time the Justice Department named four high Israeli officials as co-conspirators. The nervousness in Israeli circles almost seemed like panic. Undoubtedly the Zionists must be worried that over the last months they have "overplayed their hand," an American saying which means betting more money in a poker game than is warranted by the strength of the card holdings.

If Washington has once again pulled back from the extreme pro-Zionist position it had taken during the last months then the reason must be, in good part, economic. The oil price war which Saudi Arabia decided to wage last autumn has brought Mexico to the brink of financial collapse. Since Mexico has a three thousand kilometre border with the U.S. that greatly worries Washington. And while the American economy has been somewhat stimulated by cheaper oil prices, the gains have not been that great. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has mentioned \$20 a barrel as a ceiling price.

There is an ancient tradition of secret diplomacy in the Middle East. I once read that the word *turjuman* (interpreter) is an extremely ancient word, found in some of the oldest cuneiform inscriptions of the Fertile Crescent. Interpreters were obviously needed to make the secret diplomacy of the ancient world possible.

American media, scholars distort Arab history too

On March 12, 1986 a one-hour special television programme entitled "Jerusalem" was aired on PBS in the United States by the National Geographic Society. A group of students and professors from Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies have charged that the programme seriously distorted both the history and the current situation in Jerusalem. The following letter, which outlines the nature of these distortions, was sent to the president of the National Geographic Society on March 27.

Dear Mr. Grosvenor:

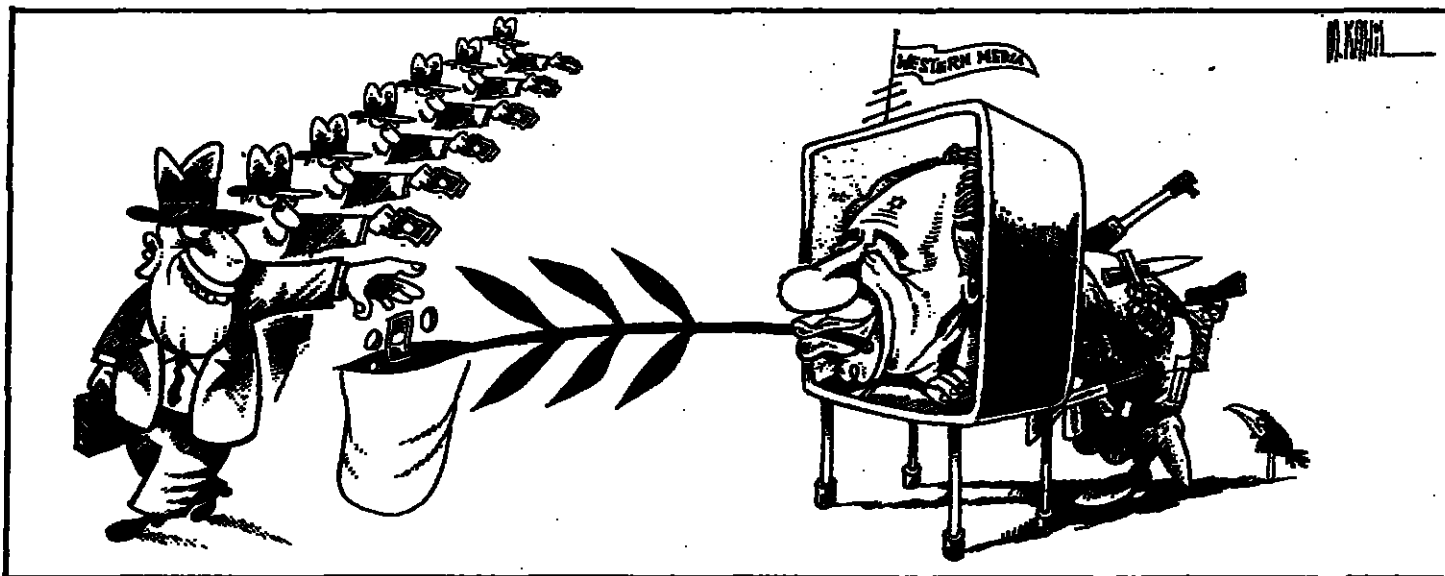
WE are students and scholars of the Middle East concerned about the distortions in your programme "Jerusalem" which was aired on March 12, 1986 on PBS. We are especially concerned since these distortions were presented to the public under the aegis of the National Geographic Society which has a reputation for high standards and objectivity. For this reason we want to share with you our comments on significant aspects of Jerusalem's history which were omitted from the programme. The net effect of these omissions was a biased reconstruction of history. Our comments are summarised in the following points:

1. In this programme the history of the inhabitants of the Old City of Jerusalem is said to have begun with the advent of King David 3000 years ago. This neglects the pre-Judaic history of the city despite its significance. Jerusalem was founded by Canaanites nearly 4000 years ago. Since then it has known many watershed dates associated with the comings and goings of different peoples, religions, and regimes. By arbitrarily choosing to begin this history with the coming of the Israelites, the programme projected to its audience a framework of history favoured by Israel because it serves as one of the justifications for its current occupation of the city.

2. Throughout the remainder of the programme historical reference to the indigenous occupants of Jerusalem was neglected. In this very simplified portrayal of history, it sounded as if the main occupants of Jerusalem after the exodus of the Israelites in 70 A.D. were Byzantines who

were then succeeded by an Arab population in 636 A.D. The truth of the matter, however, is that an indigenous population tracing its roots back to the Canaanites inhabited Jerusalem throughout all these historical periods. This population was influenced by and intermixed with the various conquering peoples. The Christianisation of this population which started from the time of Christ, reached its culmination during the Byzantine period. Among this early Christian population were also Jewish converts to Christianity. After the Muslim conquest this population was gradually Arabised over a period of several centuries. During this period most of the population converted from Christianity to Islam, while a significant portion remained Christian.

By giving pride of place to the Israeli portion of the history of Jerusalem at the expense of other aspects of that history, the programme conveyed an incomplete and distorted picture. While Jerusalem is important to those of the Jewish faith, the portrayal of their contribution to its history should not overshadow the significant contributions of other groups. The emotional attachment of the Jewish people to Jerusalem cannot negate the fact that non-Jews have dominated the life of the city over



a far longer period than have Jews and that the people with the longest and most continuous historical ties with Jerusalem are the Arabised population. The very architectural structure of the Old City demonstrates this reality.

3. When discussing Christianity in Jerusalem the programme did not talk about the largest Christian community in the city: the Christian Arabs, many of whom are Greek Orthodox. Instead, the programme chose to focus on an immigrant, presumably from Greece, without a reference to Arab priests and the mainly Arab congregation. By ignoring the Christian Arabs of Jerusalem, the programme ignored one of the oldest Christian communities in the world and denied viewers an opportunity to learn about the composition of the Arab population of the city.

4. The programme mentioned that during the Jordanian rule of the Old City, the Jewish Quarter had been nearly destroyed. The displacements in 1948 of the Arabs who had been living in West Jerusalem were not mentioned, nor were the consequences of the Israeli occupation in 1967.

To quote an Israeli scholar, "the

severe hostilities and political consequences of the 1948 war brought about fundamental changes in Jerusalem. ... During and immediately after the fighting a great exodus of both Jews and Arabs took place, each to their own side. The events of 1948 affected the Christian inhabitants of Jerusalem in particular. Nearly half of them had resided in the well-to-do western suburbs of the city; being dispossessed of their properties in West Jerusalem, some sought refuge in the Old City in monasteries and institutions of their communities, but many fled elsewhere." ("Demographic Trends of the Christian Population in Jerusalem and the West Bank 1948-1978" by Daphne Tishboni in The Middle East Journal, winter 1983, vol. 37, no. 1, p. 56.)

In June 1967 the Israelis razed the homes of hundreds of residents in the Mithrabi Quarter of the Old City to clear a space around the Western Wall. By Meron Benvenisti's own admission, the occupants were given only three hours in which to evacuate their homes. They had to find temporary shelter "with relatives, in empty school buildings, or in abandoned ruins in the Old City."

(Jerusalem the Torn City by Meron Benvenisti; Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1976; p. 306.)

5. The programme showed Mrs. Lind commenting on the Israeli specialists helping Muslim children in the Spafford Children's Centre. While their work is laudable, it should be remembered in the overall context of the Israeli occupation which is responsible for the recent closure of the Hospice Hospital, previously an important provider of low-cost health care for the Arabs of the Old City. This is an example of how, by its one-sided selection of facts, the programme sanitised the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem.

6. The programme's theme was the importance of Jerusalem as a place of pilgrimage and refuge. In this light the sufferings of the Jews and the Armenians were well-portrayed, but no mention was made of the many natives of Jerusalem who have been exiled from their own city during the past twenty years. "The number of Palestinians who were displaced in 1967 from their homes in Jerusalem has not been determined with precision. Estimates of the number vary from 7,000 according to the International Red Cross to 30,000 according to other sources. What is certain, however, is that Israel did not permit the repatriation of the refugees whose homes were in Jerusalem." (Jerusalem by Henry Cattani; St. Martin's Press, New York; 1981; pp. 70-71.)

We understand that in the limited space of one hour it is not possible to include all the details of a subject as vast as Jerusalem. It is necessary to select information and present it concisely. In the selection of that material, however, there should be a sincere effort to present a balanced view. The omission of the history of the indigenous people of Jerusalem and the silence on the present-day sufferings of these people under the latest occupying force indicate that this effort was absent.

Our faith in National Geographic is such, however, that we believe that it desires to present accurate and unbiased programmes. For this reason we have taken the time to write this letter, hoping that our comments will be considered and that a more balanced approach will be adopted in future endeavours of this type.

Socialists establish new political aristocracy in Spain

By Leslie Crawford
Reuter

MADRID — In the space of a decade, Spain's ruling Socialists have exchanged the clenched fists of clandestine opposition for the sober realities of power.

The Socialists and their opponents are preparing for a general election on Sunday. At the last election in 1982, the triumph of Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez ushered in a new generation of political leaders and signalled a final break with the country's Francoist past.

The landslide win gave the Socialists 202 seats in the 350-seat Cortes (lower house) against the main rightist opposition popular coalition's 106. Opinion polls indicate Gonzalez will win again on Sunday although he might lose his absolute majority.

The new young leaders are known as the Generation of May '68. Students who braved tear gas and truncheons in the twilight of General Francisco Franco's dictatorship, they now run the country from plush offices and travel with police escorts.

Although the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) can claim a heritage more than a century old, the party created by a tightly-knit group which took over when Gonzalez was elected secretary-general in 1974 is a far cry from the Marxist Party founded by Pablo Iglesias in 1879.

"PSOE is a modern party in the sense of its absence of ideology, its emphasis on realism," Jose Miguel Salinas, economy minister of the regional government of Andalusia, told Reuters.

"If we have learned anything in the four years in office, it is to shed a certain political naivety and to make fewer promises."

Although the PSOE still refers to itself as a "workers' party," its cautious economic policies and emphasis on gradual social reform reflect its largely middle-class membership, fearful of radical change.

The vast majority of its 167,000 members are aged between 35 and 45 and became active on the left of Spanish politics only relatively recently.

"A card-carrying member dating back to the last years of (Franco) is considered a veteran in the PSOE ranks," a Socialist politician joked in Madrid.

So many government economists are graduates from Oxford, Harvard, Stanford and other English or American universities that it is said they prefer to conduct their meetings in English. Under their tutelage, Spain has adopted tough monetary and fiscal policies that have won the approval of the Spanish business community.

They have developed a good rapport with the Spanish economic elite through such well-connected people as Mariano Rubio, governor of the Bank of Spain, and former Finance Minister Miguel Boyer.

The Socialists' relations with Spain's liberal press are also very close, though sometimes stormy. Juan Luis Cebrian, 42-year-old editor of the leading daily El Pais, is a former class-mate and lifelong friend of government spokesman Javier Solana.

"We are the same age, we were friends who fought against the Franco regime, together we pressed for the introduction of reforms during the transition," Cebrian told Reuters.

However, Cebrian strongly denies the paper has been soft on the Socialists. "We have not cam-

paigned on PSOE's behalf. We have continued to report critically in the way we began in 1976."

Gonzalez, seeking reelection at the age of 44, acquired unprecedented authority when he came to power.

PSOE not only has an absolute majority in parliament, but also controls 10 of the 17 regional governments, two-thirds of the country's city councils and the largest trade union.

"When the Socialists came to power, they gained all the power," a former government economist

told Reuters. "Never has an elected government in Spain been in such complete control over the life of the nation."

Their success, which appears to have ensured them a second term in office, can be attributed at least in part to PSOE's youthful leadership, untainted by a Francoist past, in a country eager for change.

The typical profile for a member of the youthful group of Socialist leaders would be a pragmatic, hard-working, affable, handsome man in his 40s, preferably an expert in labour law.

The picture fits not only Gonzalez, 44, but his deputy Alfonso Guerra, an inseparable companion from the days of clandestine militancy in their native Seville, and many of his senior government aides.

Other political figures loomed large in Spanish politics are about 20 years older than Gonzalez.

Manuel Fraga, who heads the main rightist opposition, is 63.

Critics of the Socialists say what has taken place with PSOE's ascent to power is not only a gen-

eration change, but their accommodation within the establishment as Spain's new political aristocracy.

Communist leader Gerardo Iglesias and former centrist Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez join voices in accusing the Socialists of arrogance in office and indifference to the plight of Spain's three million unemployed.

"Spain has no credible right-wing opposition because the Socialists have usurped their programme," Iglesias told a Communist rally in Madrid.

"It will be a better weapon than the laser bomb, especially in terms of crew safety and enabling it to seek any of several pre-selected targets in its own memory," he said.

Air Force officials say the bomb will "see" the target area through sensors, match the computer-enhanced scene with stored images and move its tail fins to change course during the long glide to earth.

That allows pilots to release them from a relatively safe distance.

Eagles said the bomb eventually could have a range much greater than 16 kilometres if powered by jet rocket motors. But that would put it in the category of a cruise missile and drive up the price significantly.

He said initial versions will weigh 900 kilograms.

While Congress has previously approved research funds for the weapon, the Pentagon has not yet sought or received the go-ahead for full development and production.

There are still some questions about AGB, including whether it can "see" well enough through smoke to select and hit a target. Smoke blocked some laser beams

identally.

In an interview, Eagles called the new bomb a major step for the Air Force and Navy Air groups and said that, barring budget problems, it could be in arsenals by the early 1990s.

"What it does is give you independent targeting with a number of bombs and at the same time it reduces the exposure of air crews to ground fire," said Eagles, deputy commander for research at Eglin's armament division.

"It also reduces significantly the amount of training to keep air crews proficient compared to the training needed to guide laser bombs to their targets."

Proponents of the "brilliant bomb" say the new weapons might have prevented that aircraft loss.

Opponents worry that the AGB could stray off course just as some laser bombs did over Libya, where some civilian sites were hit ac-

cidentally.

The idea is to allow the pilot to retreat to safety while his bombs glide to their targets, using infrared eyes and onboard computers to make changes in their course.

"This one, they can launch and leave," says Air Force Major General Robert Eagles, adding that this advance would be worth the projected \$100,000 a-bomb cost of AGB systems.

One low-flying Air Force F-111 jet using laser-guided bombs was downed in a hail of anti-aircraft fire over Tripoli during the low-level Libya raid. Its two crewmen were killed.

Experts say the pilot had to get virtually on top of the target and personally guide his bombs on a beam of light from the aircraft to the objective.

Proponents of the "brilliant bomb" say the new weapons might have prevented that aircraft loss.

Opponents worry that the AGB could stray off course just as some laser bombs did over Libya, where some civilian sites were hit ac-

Boom market in ancient Egyptian art

By Soireen Melikian

NEW YORK — The irresistible ascent of Egyptian antiquities reached yet another climax when Sotheby's held its annual spring sale of antiquities on May 30.

A monumental granite figure of Sekhmet, the lioness-headed goddess, which Sotheby's had hoped to sell in the \$400,000-600,000 bracket, was knocked down at \$675,000 — \$742,500 with premium. The price, which set a world record for Egyptian art, is breathtaking on several counts. It shows some severe damage, and while no one expects a work dated to the reign of Amenhotep III in the 14th century B.C. to be in mint condition, this affects the visual impact of the piece.

Sotheby's expert, Richard M. Kerecsey, notes in his entry that "at least five hundred statues of Sekhmet, goddess of war and protector of the king, are known to have lined the courts of the temple Amenhotep III built for (the god) Amun's consort Mut... at Thebes, and some still stand in the remains of the ruined complex." The sight must have been overwhelming and, perhaps, inspiring it all prompted the potential buyers to give it an extra bid or so.

But in the last 13 years or so, collectors and institutions must have been less romantically inclined: According to a leading European dealer, who preferred to remain anonymous, the Egyptian Sekhmet, offered as part of the estate of John Lennon, had been for sale since 1973 at prices ranging from \$150,000 to \$800,000.

If confirmed, such a long past of failed attempts to sell could have killed the object. It would have in the days when the death of art for sale was less marked and when the awareness of historic associations

played a limited role in the market. Major museums with important Egyptian holdings would not have considered a damaged piece and minor museums with little or no Egyptian art would not have bothered about buying one big expensive statue. Now everything has changed. The association of the Sekhmet statue with Thebes and the 18th dynasty — one of the two capitals of ancient Egypt and a pivotal dynasty in the history of the kingdom — must have weighed heavily in the minds of bidders.

Kerecsey remarks that the name of Amenhotep in the throne inscription bears witness to his successor Akhenaten's attempt to expunge every occurrence of Amun's name. Amenhotep's name was subsequently restored, "presumably during the reign of Tutankhamen, under whom the cult of Amun regained its former importance." That discreet reference to Akhenaten's revolutionary slant toward quasi monotheism and Tutankhamen's conservative reaction after his father's death may have boosted the sale with its historical perspective.

The bidding match that resulted between an agent for Seijiro Matsuo, the Japanese collector, and the unidentified telephone bidder who got it, could not have taken place 10 years ago: Private Japanese buyers did not venture anywhere near such financial heights so far away from their beaten paths. Such a large and damaged piece was little more than a white elephant, rare but undesired. This has been changed by the sprouting of new museums with the art of ancient Egypt on their shopping lists.

Their enthusiasm is catching and contaminates the older institutions. It is doubtful that the

portrait of a Hellenistic prince carved in Alexandria in the first century B.C. would have realised \$40,700 a few years ago. This is a mere fragment. The back of the head, one ear and the nose are missing. True, the portrait is of extraordinary vigor. The quality of carving points to a Greek artist.

The highly individualised features led Kerecsey to identify it as Ptolemy XII, while others have previously seen it as the portrait of Ptolemy VIII. The marble was acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Such a late piece in such poor condition would, again, have failed to stir enthusiasm a few years ago. It surprised even Sotheby's as it doubled the high estimate.

Nor was this an isolated case. A beautiful granite torso of a Prophet of Isis, datable to around 325-282 B.C., went up to \$36,300, paid by Heide Van Doren-Betz, of Van Doren Associates of San Francisco. Compared with that, the \$82,500 given by the same dealer for a wood figure of the god Osiris seems almost reasonable. Datable to the 26th dynasty (664-325 B.C.), the statue, 42 inches (107 centimetres) high, retains the hieratic quality of earlier art.

Only one among the more remarkable specimens of Egyptian art was relatively financially accessible. This is an eight-inch-high fragment, a black schist torso of a man, once the upper part of a standing figure. Datable to the sixth century B.C., according to Kerecsey, it betrays, under the stylization inherited from ancient Egypt, the new search for expressiveness that came into Egyptian art with Westernisation. This suggests that it might be more recent by a century or so. The face is an unforgettable portrait. Sold

at Sotheby's New York on Dec. 9, 1981 for \$14,300, it realised only \$13,200 this time.

A single piece of Egyptian jewellery of the Ptolemaic period went through the roof after intense competition. Elegant as it may be with its twisted extremities terminated with snake heads, no one had expected it to virtually double Sotheby's high estimate. It was sold for \$37,400 to Diana D. Brooks, Sotheby's North American executive vice president, on behalf of a friend to whom she was speaking on the telephone.

The enormous prices paid for the top lots of Egyptian art contrasted with the generally sober pace of the auction. Marble carvings did well, as in all recent sales. A headless figure described as that of a "goddess" done in the best Greek style of the first or second century went up to \$15,950, more than the high estimate but just about the price it would have made in any Paris spring sale.

Among other works of art from the ancient world, one object went through the roof — an Attic red-figure cup datable to about 480 B.C., which has been attributed by a world authority on the subject, J.D. Beazley, to a painter called Douris. Formerly owned by the late Professor Jakob Rosenberg of Cambridge, Massachusetts, it had long been on loan to the Fogg Art Museum. The distinguished Hellenist and Metropolitan Museum curator of Greek and Roman art, Dietrich von Bothmer, who studied under Beazley, was sitting in the front row next to Marian True, curator of Ancient Art at the Paul Getty Museum, and their combined presence may have contributed to the phenomenal \$45,100 paid for the small piece.

— International Herald Tribune



Figure of Sekhmet enthroned at Thebes, from the estate of John Lennon

Randa Habib's Corner Summer pools and ghouls

As summer closes in and since Amman is denied the spoils of a sea shore, Ammanites flock to the few swimming pools at hotels, the Sports City and private clubs.

The problem with these pools is the fact that they are growing more expensive every year. And if you are not a member of the Sports City club or any other recreation facility, where membership fees are astronomical, you have to pay JD 4 or JD 5 for every single entry to a swimming pool.

On Fridays and holidays, where people can afford a few hours of relaxation, the pools are normally very crowded. And on top of the entrance fee drinks and snacks are outrageously expensive.

Hotel's management argue that they charge such high prices because they want only to admit a "selected" clientele — meaning the very rich, who can afford the bill. But what about the not so fortunate, those who labour all week and would appreciate a swim in a hot Friday afternoon?

It seems to me that the only solution is for local authorities — municipal councils — to do what all cities of the world do: build swimming pools in every district, which, in addition to serving as entertainment places, could also be used as sports facilities for community schools.

One is further led to wonder why does the private sector, lamenting all the time over public-government domination of business, shun the opportunity to invest in the entertainment business as a whole and especially in swimming pools?

Cubans crack down on Farmers' corruption

By Lionel Martin
Reuter

HAVANA — After a six-year experiment with free enterprise, Cuban President Fidel Castro has outlawed the country's free farmers' markets, condemning them as corrupt and neocapitalist.

The markets, where private farmers sold produce directly to the public, were set up in 1980 to make available more fruit, vegetables and meat to Cubans.

They became an oasis of private enterprise within Cuba, but from the beginning they were also the targets of complaints about overpricing.

According to Castro, the markets represented the capitalist ideology which is anathema to the revolution.

The decision to shut them was announced on May 20, two days after 4,000 representatives of Cuba's farm cooperatives meeting in Havana condemned them as a corruption influence.

Castro said in his closing speech to the meeting that his government was prepared to wage a relentless war on what he called corrupt elements and neocapitalists.

"Our fight against these neocapitalists that have arisen will not be limited to the elimination of the free farmers' markets: we are going to fight against these tendencies and manifestations on all fronts and in all places," he said.

Castro's speech was reminiscent of dozens he made in the 1960s when Socialist purity was the measuring rod of everything in Cuba. It was also an admission of relatively widespread signs on the island of what he called "neocapitalism" as well as bureaucratic corruption and complicit delinquency.

Only a few weeks earlier, Castro referred to other problems and said that "in the search for economic efficiency, we have created a culture for a heap of evils and deformation and what is worse, corruption."

Statistically, the role of the small private farm family is far inferior to the state-owned farms and farmers' cooperatives.

Eighty per cent of farmland is in the hands of the government, 13 per cent in the hands of cooperatives and seven per cent in the hands of private farmers. The number of small farm families is

estimated to be under 80,000.

Many of the small farmers and those who joined the farm coops were sharecroppers or tenant farmers before the 1959 revolution and only received their land when the revolutionary government adopted the agrarian reform law in May that year.

Until 1980, private farmers sold their produce to the government which controls the distribution, wholesale and retail networks in Cuba. Then the government decided to experiment with a bit of free enterprise.

Under the law setting up the farmers' markets, a private farmer could sell surplus and sideline farm products to the public without price controls once he fulfilled commitments to the state purchasing agency.

The markets made available — to those who could afford the prices — agricultural products that were scarce or not supplied in government-run stores.

Cuban officials defended the markets on the grounds that they fulfilled a social need by providing what the state could not provide, but complaints of overpricing were widespread.

In 1982, government inspectors swooped on several Havana farmers' markets and arrested over 165 people for "irregularities" including the sale of products by middlemen and the sale of produce that was stolen from the government.

In his speech at the farm cooperatives meeting, Castro scathingly attacked government officials who use their position to guarantee themselves advantages. Castro said that from the beginning he opposed the participation of the cooperatives at the free farmers' markets.

He called for a "grand crusade" against vice and corruption.

The challenge for the government now is to fill the vacuum left by the removal of the free markets which sold some 70 million pesos (about \$83 million at the present Cuban-set rate) worth of produce to the public yearly.

Castro is convinced that without prejudicing the small private farmers, the state could act as middleman and retailer for the products once handled by the farmers' markets. The state would give the farmer a preferential price for the surplus produce and sell it to the public at higher prices.

Socialist women's congress 'impetus' to Peruvian women

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

LIMA — Women members of the Socialist International who met in Lima this week for their first congress in Latin America cannot fail to notice to the plight of their sisters in one of the continent's poorest countries.

From June 20 to 23, as they walk to their plush Lima Conference Centre, delegates will see women begging in the streets or trying to earn a few cents selling candy or single cigarettes.

Peruvian women face immense problems. In a country where crushing poverty is the norm, a woman has to earn extra money to supplement her husband's income. If he has an income, look after his family and cope with the pressures of a male-dominated

society.

"Women are constantly badly treated in the poorer areas. It's the only way that men seem to have to take out their frustrations," Rosa Espinosa, leader of the women's help group Centro de Mujeres Manuela Ramos, told Reuters.

Many of the disadvantages of Peruvian women spring from a lack of education, formal or social. Women in the rural areas bear an average of eight children and they are only half as likely as men to have received even a primary education.

According to surveys conducted by United Nations Agencies, family planning is, at best, erratic in Peru and programmes seldom reach those who need them most — the women of the Andes mountains and Amazon jungles who comprise most of the

rural population.

Statistics published by the Flora Tristan Women's Centre indicate that three-quarters of Peruvian women do not want any more children and in the rural areas almost the same proportion would like to use contraceptives.

Peruvian women flock in thousands to the coastal cities, attracted by the bright lights and prospects of employment, only to find themselves battling to survive in the shantytowns, which have sprung up around the major cities.

Forced to fend for themselves and often for children conceived before they were old enough to appreciate the responsibilities, some turn to prostitution. Many more go into the service industries, washing, sweeping, sewing or selling a few paltry goods to

keep their families from starvation.

Even for those fortunate enough to have stable homes and families, the greatest problem for urban Peruvian women is poverty.

Carla Aiman, a woman in her 20s selling sweets and tobacco from a tray in central Lima while nursing her youngster, is typical. "I have to make enough to live. What my husband earns is not enough," she told Reuters.

Women in Lima also take jobs mostly done by men in the more developed countries of the West. In the shantytowns, around the capital it is commonplace to see women piling up bricks to build houses or stones to create verges beside the motorways, jobs which are poorly paid.

We have to do these things to improve our conditions. Men

won't do them because there is no money to be earned," Olinda Gutierrez, a woman from a Lima shantytown said.

But despite the role they play in Peru, women complaint they still face harassment in the male-dominated society, particularly in the poor urban areas.

Espinosa, who runs one of Lima's oldest women's centres, says that rape and family violence are common problems among the women who come to seek advice.

Peruvian law provides ample protection for women. In a country where 95 per cent of the population is Catholic, divorce laws are relatively liberal, allowing for an end to a marriage on grounds as diverse as contracting venereal disease or incurring a prison term of over two years.

But women complaint that the

traditional attitudes of the authorities in the poorer areas prevent them from taking complaints seriously.

"The law is there, but people don't seem to take any notice of it," Gutierrez said.

Delegates to the Socialist International Women's Congress will learn of the plight of Peruvian women from representatives of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) government.

The foreign women appeared uncomfortable when asked what difference the meeting in the Peruvian capital would make to local women. Maria Rodriguez Jonas, the Austrian secretary-general of the congress said it would "provide an impetus to women in Peru."

Mortar sports into water sports

Taiwan's island of Quemoy once suffered a barrage of 1 million artillery shells aimed from Communist China. Now, Taipei wants to turn it into a tourist paradise. Robert King explains the thinking behind the plan.

TAIPEI — The Taiwan government plans to promote its off-shore fortress of Quemoy as a tropical holiday island in order to offset both the attention which development in mainland China is receiving and Taiwan's own image of belligerence.

The new pitch represents a sharp divergence from past practices and it is tempting to view the move as a sign of a more relaxed attitude towards China.

In May, for instance, officials of Taiwan's China Airlines (CAL) sat down with their counterparts from the mainland's Civil Aviation Authority (CAAC) to discuss the return of a Taiwanese jet and its two crew members which were hijacked to the mainland on May 3. That was the first Taiwanese-sanctioned meeting between the two sides in decades.

Over the past 36 years, Quemoy, also known as Kinmen, has withstood numerous sapper-launched attacks by Communist troops and, in 1958, a 44-day artillery bombardment from the mainland just a few miles away which rained more than 1 million artillery shells on the tiny enclave.

A similarly situated offshore enclave, Matsu, further up the mainland coast, also withstood attacks since the 1949 Chinese Revolution which saw the national-

ist leader, Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, abandon China for Taiwan.

Until January 1, 1979, when the U.S. recognised the Chinese government, both sides continued to bombard each other with propaganda-filled shells. Although that has stopped, each has kept up the psychological bombardment through massive loudspeakers. Through its militant posture, Taiwan maintains that the Communists will never give up their dream of "liberating" Quemoy — and, by extension, Taiwan — by force.

However saleable this ethic has been within Taiwan, it has painted Taiwan as unreasonable and aggressive on the international front. Mainland China's political stock has, by contrast, risen internationally with the opening of Amoy, just 22 nautical miles from Quemoy, to business ventures and even tourism. The media has lauded developments in the Xiamen (Amoy) economic zone, one of several the Chinese government has opened to international investment.

Fujian has even opened coastal areas within easy range of Quemoy's guns for recreation and vacationing Chinese now peer through telescopes at Quemoy's defences.

A senior military officer on

Quemoy notes that Peking still maintains five divisions throughout Fujian Province which could conceivably be used in an attempt to invade the island. But he adds that none of these is poised to strike at the nationalist enclave.

Indeed, he says, incidents these days are few and most do not involve military personnel. Occasionally, disputes take place between Quemoy and mainland-based fishing boats. "They're trying us out," the officer said with a smile.

The garrison captures "one or two" mainland frogmen each month, usually on Quemoy itself. After interrogating them, the Quemoy authorities take the frogmen halfway back to the mainland and let them swim home. Quemoy frogmen nowadays receive similar treatment when they are captured on the mainland, the officer says.

Such admissions would have been unthinkable even a year ago. The military's tacit admissions of clearly February that Communist and nationalist forces were engaged in no more than a token game of cat-and-mouse, with winks rather than bullets exchanged by the two sides, might only a year ago have amounted to sedition.

What Quemoy and the nationalist authorities are belatedly beginning to realise, apparently, is that Taiwan's and Quemoy's very real advances in the standard and

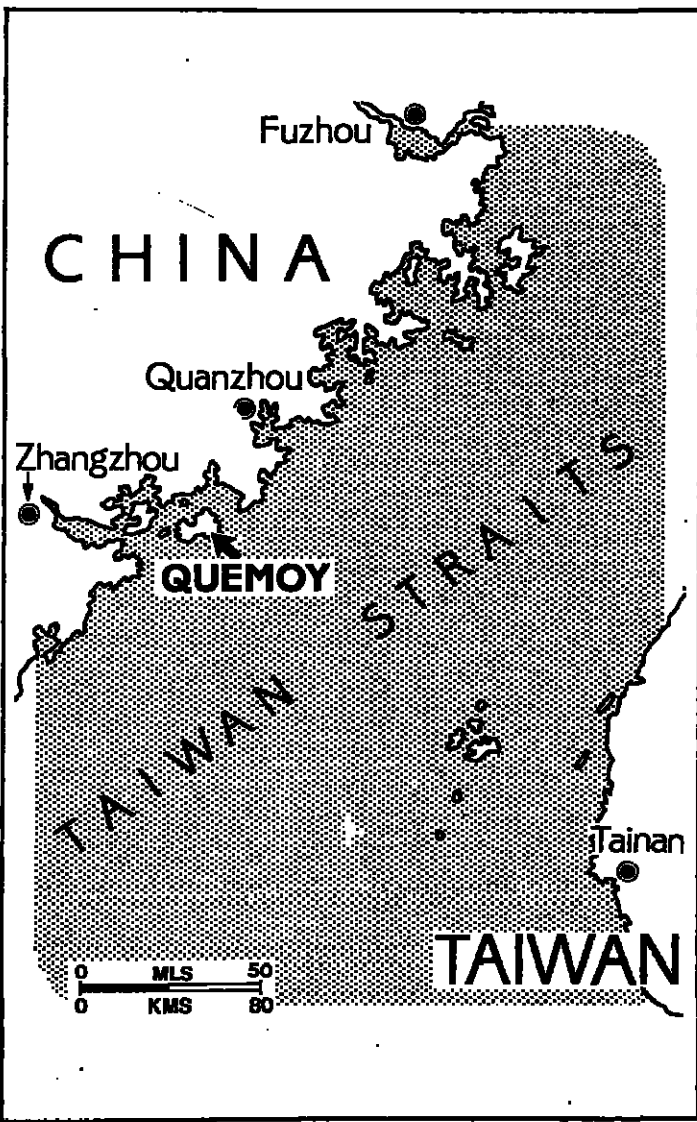
quality of life enjoyed by its people are being overshadowed by news coverage of the changes now taking place in "Big China."

Military officials candidly admit that economic and residential construction just a few miles across the water, as well as commercial flights carrying tourists, have increasingly lessened the chance of conflict and as a result made Quemoy's claim of being "a dagger pointed at the heart of Communism" seem rather silly in the eyes of the world.

Thus, Taiwan's leadership has ordained that the war drums be muted in favour of Quemoy's more positive accomplishments: its 1984 per capita income of \$1,760 compared with \$244 on the mainland and \$3,246 on Taiwan proper, its cultural advances and its bucolic beauty.

Visitors are expected to carry word of this abroad and it is for this reason that the government is encouraging the development of tourism on Quemoy.

Government and private concerns are ready to put money into hotel, restaurants and other facilities but transport is a major hitch: only military aircraft serve the island and they cannot be diverted for civilian uses, even if they had enough capacity. China Airlines, the official says, has agreed to start commercial flights to Quemoy, but insurers balk at the idea of coverage for aircraft flying to even a nominal war zone — Financial Times feature.



European courts force change on 'backward' Britain

By Brian Mooney
Reuter

LONDON — New regulations came into force in Britain this year to control police tapping of telephone calls and women won the right to retire at the same age as men, thanks to a growing power over the land — the European courts.

Tighter controls on intercepting calls were enforced after retired antiquities dealer James Maitland complained to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg that police had breached his rights by bugging his telephone.

And the government announced it was changing rules to allow women to retire at 65 after

diarist Helen Marshall appealed to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg against her dismissal from a local health authority job because she was over 60, the statutory retirement age for women.

Lawyer says these cases point to the breadth of change the European courts are forcing on Britain in social areas where the country's laws, based on a centuries-old complex of statute and precedent, fall short of the ideals of a

modern liberal state.

Britain has been in the dock in the Strasbourg court, which hears cases involving alleged abuses of the European convention on human rights, 18 times since 1975, more than any other nation.

It also has had to submit to a host of rulings from the Luxembourg court, which adjudicates in cases involving compliance to the laws of the European Community (EC), since Britain joined the EC in 1973.

Government legal officials say the Luxembourg court has had a radical impact in Britain by extending the frontiers of the Com-

munity in strictly imposing the principle that Community law is also the law of the land.

Although Britain has used the Luxembourg court to its own advantage in quarrels on such matters as EC budgets and air fares, the court's rulings have brought home to many Britons the reality of diminished sovereignty that flows from EC membership.

Marshall's and similar discrimination cases at Luxembourg have led to significant changes in Britain, revealing injustices in a society that once regarded itself as the model of fair play.

Britain has also been hauled

before the Strasbourg European Court of Human Rights for alleged sex discrimination.

The court ruled last year that immigrant men had the same rights to join their foreign-born spouses in Britain as immigrant women, ending a practice which in these circumstances allowed in brides but kept out bridegrooms.

They resulted in substantial changes in prison rules, a complete redrafting of mental health legislation, abandonment of interrogation techniques, such as hooding, used on suspects in Northern Ireland, and repeal of a law prohibiting homosexual relations

between consenting male adults in Northern Ireland.

Other rulings upheld the right of workers not to join trade unions, gave parents the right to forbid the corporal punishment of their children and effectively outlawed the ancient punishment of birching on the Isle of Man.

Two outstanding cases in which Britain is a defendant at Strasbourg involve a person who wants a new birth certificate following a sex change operation and a couple challenging a local wealth residential requirement which bars them from living in their own home in the Channel Islands.

Chinese exhibit showcases ancient science, art

By Julie Vorman
Reuter

DALLAS — China's famous gifts to the world — silk, gunpowder, paper and the compass — have long overshadowed the many other inventions and delicate arts which flourished for hundreds of years before appearing in Europe.

To show the world more of its accomplishments, China has assembled a travelling exhibition of ancient technological feats.

Nearly three million Americans and Canadians have already seen the exhibit since it began to touring North America.

Devices used in early astronomy, architecture and medicine are on display in "China: 7,000 Years of Discovery," including a reproduction of the world's first seismograph invented in 132 A.D. by a Chinese scientist.

The seismograph, a five-foot-tall bronze urn encircled by eight graceful but fierce dragons, is one of the best examples of the Chinese penchant for combining function and art.

Inside the device, a heavy pendulum released a single bronze ball through one of the dragon mouths upon sensing an earthquake tremor.

The ball dropped out into one of the mouths of eight gazing bronze lions on the ground, indicating the direction of the earthquake and making a loud enough sound so scientists were alerted to record the time of the tremor.

Tian Chunmao, the exhibit director, said officials were considering requests from museums in Australia, Sweden, France and West Germany to extend the tour.

"Chinese officials prefer to describe the scientific and crafts exhibit as a 'friendship mission.'"

"Our coming here is to strengthen the friendship between the United States and China," Tian said in an interview. "Another mission for us is to learn about your science and technology to take back to our country. The Chinese nation is now doing our best to modernize."

Although science and technology are the main focus of the exhibit, an array of finely detailed crafts are also displayed, with demonstrations by 18 Chinese artisans.

The craftsmen and women, none of whom speak English, show visitors their skills in making rice paper, woodblock prints, bamboo kites and painted ceramic plates.

One embroiderer, Ho Liyun, demonstrated the use of silk threads finer than a human hair in a unique form of embroidery which produces perfectly finished pictures on both sides of her fabric.

Two master weavers, perched on a two-storey-high drawloom invented in the second century A.D., painstakingly manipulated more than 5,000 warp threads to duplicate silk brocade patterns created hundreds of years ago.

Bearzot to step down after loss to France

PUEBLA, Mexico (AP) — Enzo Bearzot said Wednesday he may step down as coach of the Italian national soccer team to take an executive post within the national soccer federation.

The announcement came one day after defending champion Italy was ousted from the World Cup, losing 2-0 to France in the second round in Mexico City.

The 58-year-old Bearzot said he had received an offer from the federation to become supervisor of all of Italy's soccer teams and was "very seriously" considering the offer.

Bearzot told reporters he would meet with Italian federation officials to discuss the offer after returning home.

"This is probably not the right time to talk about these things. We have just suffered a defeat and I don't like to run away in life from anything, whether victory or defeat," Bearzot said.

Sources close to the coach said, however, that he had already indicated that he was ready to accept the new post.

Bearzot is the longest-serving coach of a major national team at the World Cup, in charge of the Italian national team since 1975. Under his guidance, Italy placed fourth in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina and won the 1982 title in Spain.

If he takes the new position, Bearzot said, he would no longer be responsible for selecting players for the Italian national teams.

As Bearzot's possible successors, Italian sources named team trainer Cesare Maldini, the current No. 2 man, or former goalkeeper Dino Zoff, another trainer and captain of the 1982 World Cup champions.

Bearzot's coaching contract runs through 1990 with the Italian Federation. He had been expected to stay on through then to prepare a smooth transition for Zoff to take over his job after the 1990 World Cup in Italy.

Although Bearzot praised his players at a press conference after the match with France, he later said the team played "well below the standard I expected."

Bearzot said he had hoped Italy would at least qualify for the quarterfinals in Mexico, but it only made the first cut to the best 16. For the future, the coach recommended developing younger players for the national team instead of relying on established stars.

"We have a string of promising youngsters in Italy. We must see how they do in the Italian championship, but several of them are ready for the national team," Bearzot said.

"They are the basis for our future lineup, together with a handful of youths who are here in Mexico, who have done well and picked up international experience."

Bearzot said he was against "radical changes" because these would almost certainly lead to defeat in Italy's first games after the World Cup, most of which are qualification matches for the 1988 European Championships.

"You can't rebuild a team on a string of defeats. It would kill the morale of the young players and it would mean our elimination from the European Championships, something we must not take," Bearzot said.

"We have great problems ahead but I must say that I am basically confident that Italy will soon have a competitive team again."

NBA drafts Soviet star

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — The owner of the Portland Trail Blazers says he hopes his team's selection of 7-foot (213 cm) Arvidas Sabonis in the first round of Tuesday's National Basketball Association draft will help their relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The 22-year-old Sabonis, considered the best non-American basketball player in the world and star of the Soviet international team, was the 24th player selected in the draft.

France ends Italian reign

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Italy's four-year reign as World Cup soccer champion came to an inglorious end in the Olympic Stadium Tuesday when it was outclassed 2-0 by a supremely confident French team.

France dominated the game and swept handsomely into the quarterfinals, where it will face Brazil.

French superstar Michel Platini, who plays in Italy for Juventus, plotted the downfall of defending champions.

He gave his team, the current European Champions, a 14th-minute lead, finishing off a fine three-man move by chipping the ball delightfully over the advancing Italian goalkeeper, Giovanni Galli.

Yannick Stopyra scored the second goal in 57th minute. Platini's early goal clearly stunned the World Cup holders, who had neither the skill or imagination to get back in the match.

Over-organized and far too tactically rigid, Italy had no answer to the flowing French midfield in which Luis Fernandez vied with Platini as the game's outstanding player.

Not only did Fernandez start the move that led to the first French goal but he also cleared off the line from Giuseppe Baresi on one of the few occasions that Italy threatened to score.

The 26-year-old midfielder also struck the bar from almost 40 metres and drove his team forward until being substituted 14 minutes from the end after his powerful running had left him exhausted.

Italian coach Enzo Bearzot's gamble in leaving his most creative player, Antonio Di Gennaro, on the bench and bringing in the hard-tackling but inexperienced Baresi never paid off.

Baresi did little to disrupt the smooth French midfield and was

replaced by Di Gennaro at the interval.

Within 12 minutes of the restart, however, Italy's grip on the World Cup was loosened further when Stopyra completed a slick French move down the centre by hammering the ball in from close range after a neat interchange between Platini and Dominique Rochesteau.

Platini, whose opening goal was his first of the tournament and the 40th of his international career, was given a rapturous ovation when he left the field three minutes from the end.

His replacement, Jean-Marc Ferreri, almost scored with his first touch, bringing a fine one-handed save from the towering Galli.

Italy, which won only one of its three first-round games and never recaptured the form that swept it to a third World Cup title in 1982, was pitifully weak in attack.

Inter Milan striker Alessandro Altobelli, scorer of four first-round goals, was well marshalled by Patrick Battiston and Maxime Bossis, and even when the ineffective Giuseppe Galderisi was replaced by Luca Vialli after 57 minutes, the defending titist had few ideas up front.

Only in the last 15 minutes did the Italians mount a serious challenge to hang on to their title. But their efforts lacked variety and penetration and were easily thwarted by the French backline.

"We have no excuses," said Bearzot afterwards.

"We played against a better team that dominated us in every section of the field. I flatly reject any criticism of the players who tried hard and never surrendered. They had the heart I would expect of a defending World Cup champion."

Bearzot said he had tried to stifle what he described as "the best midfield in the world" by relying on speed.

Morocco falls two minutes short

MONTERREY, Mexico (AP) — West Germany struggled for 88 minutes on Tuesday before wearing down a gallant Moroccan side 1-0 to reach the quarterfinals of the World Cup against host nation Mexico.

The Moroccans, the first African team ever to get past the first round in the tournament, were just two minutes away from forcing extra time when Lothar Matthaeus struck with a 35-yard freekick that curled round the defence and goalkeeper Badou Ezaki and ended up in the net.

The thunderbolt shot wrecked Morocco's hopes of wearing down the West Germans in extra time and creating its greatest sensation in a string of upset results. The Africans beat Portugal 3-1, and drew with England and Poland, to finish top of its first-round group.

Apart from Matthaeus' pile-driver, Tuesday's match at the University Stadium in this hot and humid northern industrial city was disappointing, with the North African team mounting a tough defence and West Germany failing in its dull attempts to break through.

Veteran striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, fielded in the starting lineup for the first time in the tournament to sharpen the forward line, produced the only thrust of the first half when he forced Ezaki to a breathtaking one-handed reflex save of which any goalkeeper in the world would have been proud.

Rummenigge, who plays in Italy with Internazionale of Milan, missed another chance in the 51st minute, when his acrobatic overhead kick missed the target.

About 20,000 fans in the half-empty stadium booed and whistled at both teams for their poor showing and repeatedly chanted "Mexico, Mexico" in support of West Germany's next opponent.

It was the West Germans' second victory in as many World

Cup matches against Morocco. The Germans won 2-1 a first-round match in 1970.

Tuesday's narrow victory emphasised West Germany's offensive problems. The team has now only scored four goals in four World Cup matches for a record of two wins, one draw and one loss, the latest against Denmark in the first round.

Manager Franz Beckenbauer conceded after the match that "Execution was our greatest problem... the few chances we had

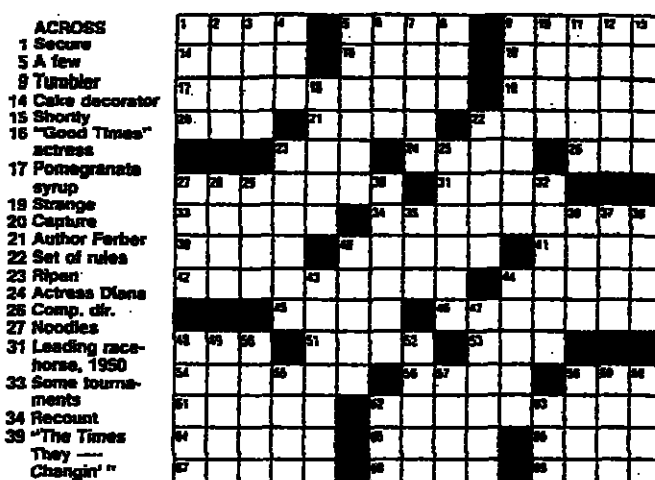
could have been used better."

He added however that the poor quality of the match was due partly to Morocco's defensive tactics.

"You need two teams to play a good match. Morocco was only playing backwards," he said.

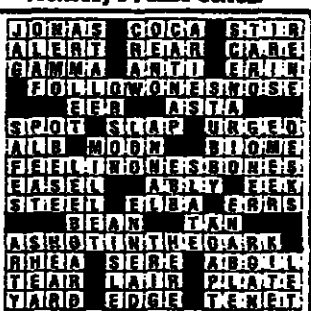
Most of the West Germans answered criticism of their performance against Morocco by saying that they gained the quarterfinals and nothing else mattered.

THE Daily Crossword by Larry Goldkirsch



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Naeif Mahmoud	B. El Reeh	Owner	A. Amarah	56
2- Ahmad Hifal	D. Jawah	Owner	Owner	56
3- Farhan Fahh	B. Barle	Owner	Mahmoud	56
4- Fozan Abid El Kareem	H. Hawah	Owner	Yousef	54.5
5- Abdullah Ahmad	Rishih	Owner	Dallalah	51.5
6- Fhaid Miltak	Saad Ramy	Owner	Salim	50
7- Naeif Salim El Kaisy	Bahir	Owner	Owner	50
8- Sakir Fahad	Makadeer	Owner	Ahmad	50
9- Makhour Faisal A. Jnab	Shateharab	Owner	Ibrahim	50
10- Mohammad A. Swallim	Salam	Owner	Owner	48.5

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad Miltak	Mansour	Owner	Yousef	56
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Azh	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5
3- Makhour Faisal A. Jnab	R. Falestin	Owner	Owner	54.5
4- Yousef Rahhal	Saboun	Owner	Owner	54.5
5- Ismael Saleem	Nahab	Owner	Owner	53
6- Ziad Samy Yacoub	Mn Kareem	Owner	Saad	50
7- Samy Haddadin	Raad	Owner	Ahmad	50
8- Ghazy F. A. Jabir	Arbeed	Owner	Owner	50
9- Ziad Abboud Nafie	Aneef	Owner	Salim	50
10- Subhi Abboud Nafie	Saif Raad	Owner	Owner	50
11- Fhaid Miltak	Strelail	Owner	Dallalah	50
12- Khalil Haddadin	Mazunih	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalil Haddadin	Diwan	Owner	Mostafa	56
2- Nimir El Hmoud	Shahrazad	Owner	Mahmoud	51.5
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Dinar	Owner	Owner	50
4- Samy Haddadin	Jareer	Owner	Ahmad	50
5- Samy Haddadin	Makbool	Owner	Owner	50
6- A. El Laleef El Hadeed	N. Amman	Owner	Yousef	50
7- Ghalib Haddadin	Tamoon	Owner	Ibrahim	50
8- Ghalib Haddadin	Ezzareem	Owner	A. Amarah	50

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mamdouh Mohammad	Dales	Owner	Dallalah	56
2- Khalil Mohammad El Falez	Sojood	Owner	Mostafa	54.5
3- Shliah El Adwan	Nadir	Owner	A. Jabir	53
4- Naeif Salim El Kaisy	Sabal	Owner	Owner	51.5
5- Ziad Abboud Nafie	Anan	Owner	Rashed	51.5
6- Mohammad Miltak	Intisar Kais	Owner	Yousef	48.5
7- Fhaid Miltak	A. El Rahman	Owner	Ahmad	48.5

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahir	Owner	Owner	53
2- Nimir El Hmoud	Khalil	Owner	Owner	51.5
3- Nimir El Hmoud	B. Talek	Owner	Mahmoud	50
4- Harry El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
5- Samy Haddadin	Wahed	Owner	Rashed	50
6- Ghalib Haddadin	H. El Nasir	Owner	Ahmad	50
7- Ghalib Haddadin	Shamish	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5

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1- WEIRD SCIENCE
2- POLICE ACADEMY 3
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Cinema RAINBOW

REMO
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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA

CUT AND RUN

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cine Theatre Philadelphia

THE DEVASTATORS

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN

REVENGE FOR LOVE

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5055/65	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3880/90	Canadian dollars
	2.2280/90	West German marks
	2.5105/15	Dutch guilders
	1.8385/400	Swiss francs
	45.50/65	Belgian francs
	7.1050/1100	French francs
	1528.5/1529.5	Italian lire
	166.85/95	Japanese yen
	7.2075/125	Swedish crowns
	7.5975/6025	Norwegian crowns
	8.2650/700	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	338.85/339.25	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equity prices in London closed firmer after a mixed opening but dealers said volume was small throughout the session.

Interest was mainly confined to special situations and companies reporting results with the FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT up 13.1 points at 1,618.4. Prices showed little reaction to news that British industrial production rose by a provisional 1.1 per cent in April after falling 0.1 per cent in March.

Among market leaders, GKN added 10p to 372 on news it is to sell its GKN Steelstock Ltd. unit which had a 1985 turnover of £197 million. ICI was unchanged at 954 after 952 at the outset. Elsewhere, Hawker closed 4p down at 585 after touching 601 following a statement by the company that the effect of order cuts from the Middle East because of the drop in crude oil prices was already showing through to its books, especially in the diesel engine business.

British Aerospace rose 15p to 518. Burton 8p to 284, Fisons 7p to 598, Sainsbury 12p to 372 and TESCO 10p to 365. Guinness gained 10p to 316 on a brokers buy recommendation while Vickers firmed 17p to 460.

Private Jordanian firm to conduct studies for engineering industries

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A private share holding company with a capital of JD 500,000 has recently been established to act as a means to acquire and utilise modern methods in conducting feasibility studies and related procedures for multi-purpose engineering industries.

The company is a joint venture set up by a number of large public industries. Mr. Omar Abdullah, chairman of the board of the directors of Arab Potash Company (APC), was appointed director general of the new company. Fifty per cent of the company's shares are held by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the remaining shares are divided equally between the APC, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC), the Social Security Corporation (SSC) and the Pension Fund.

According to Mr. Abdullah, the company was initially set up to conduct studies and research on projects related to the six founders.

with the scope of operations expanding at a later date to cover other projects in the Kingdom and expertise required by the regional market.

Once the project has gathered momentum and expertise, it will conduct multi-purpose feasibility studies and related procedures instead of employing foreign expertise which to date has been the only source of studies in the local market, Mr. Abdullah told the Jordan Times.

Several large industrial projects, established during the last five year national development plan, have faced various difficulties in the first few years of their operations and this has been partly attributed to in accurate feasibility studies for these projects, according to economic analysts and government officials.

Inaccuracies arose in projections for expenses, the implementation period and marketing possibilities which meant that these large industries, accumulated large losses, analysts say.

In his interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Abdullah said the four

founders of the company, supported by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, deemed it necessary to initiate a fully-fledged Jordanian company to be entrusted with such studies.

Jordan has the qualified cadres, who match those in most advanced countries, but they lack the opportunity to polish their skills, he said.

Mr. Abdullah pointed out that the new company will not compete with private sector engineering consultancy firms and added that its work would be complementary to theirs. The company is not going to compete with engineering firms on the local market and it will name them as sub-contractors in certain fields of study, he said.

In later stages, the company is expected to expand so that working engineers and the public will have shares in its capital. According to regulations of the Jordan Engineers Association, no engineering company may be established unless it is owned by engineers, but in the case of this company the article was waived with the approval of the association.

China wants to join world trade talks

GENEVA (Agencies) — China wants to join major trade negotiations to open world markets due later this year, taking a hand in such talks for the first time, Ambassador Qian Qidong said Tuesday.

Trade ministers from GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) countries will meet in Uruguay in September to launch the negotiations aimed at opening new markets and halting a rise in protectionism in world commerce.

U.S. facilitates licensing approval for foreign sales

WASHINGTON (R) — The commerce and defence department Tuesday announced a speeded-up export licensing procedure for some U.S.-approved, non-communist countries that want to buy American-made commercial goods.

The system would require foreign buyers to apply for certification by the United States as reliable end-users, which means essentially they must agree not to reship the goods to Soviet Bloc countries.

U.S.-based exporters could ship products to these foreign companies, each of which would be assigned a number, without going through the cumbersome process of applying for an export licence from the Commerce Department.

Mr. Paul Freedenberg, assistant commerce secretary, said at a news conference that after an

American exporter telephoned the department to verify the eligibility of a foreign company's licence and of the commodity to be shipped, approval for export could be given in as little as one or two days.

He specified the new licensing procedure would apply only to non-military items and would exclude products such as high-capacity supercomputers wanted by the Soviet Union.

Initially, only companies in the 16 countries belonging to the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom), which regulates exports of Western high-technology products, can apply for certification as reliable end-users.

No company located in the Soviet Bloc or in China would be considered for a licence, nor would any in locations like Hong Kong, which is a crown colony of Cocom member Britain.

Yugoslavia plans reforms

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's government will propose emergency measures next week to boost flagging trade, Trade Minister Nenad Krekic said Tuesday.

He spoke as a popular magazine reported that Communist Party members were growing impatient over the handling of the country's economic crisis.

"The pressure of the party membership can no longer be ignored because it reveals that awareness of the crisis is more developed among the masses than the leadership," Start magazine said.

Mr. Krekic told Yugoslav businessmen that exports in the first five months of 1986 fell by 1.5 per cent to \$3.77 billion.

The official Tanjug News

Agency quoted him as saying there would be changes in monetary and taxation policies.

The measures, part of a package being prepared by the month-old cabinet of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, would be accompanied by government intervention on imports.

Mr. Krekic said longer-term economic policies would become clearer after the ruling Communist Party holds its policy-setting congress on June 25.

Mr. Mikulic took over after four years of government under Mr. Milka Planinc, whose administration was criticised for failing to curb runaway inflation, now soaring towards 100 per cent a year, and a \$20 billion foreign debt.

Egypt set for talks with U.S. after unveiling deficit budget

CAIRO (Agencies) — Key Egyptian economic ministers were reported on Wednesday to be planning talks in Washington after parliament approved a deficit budget underlining woes of the most populous Arab state.

The blueprint for the fiscal year starting in July 1, endorsed by the People's Assembly Tuesday night, projected fractionally higher spending than this year at just over 20 billion pounds (\$24 billion).

The budget deficit is projected to rise about 12 per cent to 5.5 billion pounds (\$6.6 billion).

Income, especially from major hard currency earners, is slated to fall, intensifying a crisis that has defied a long-term solution without radical action that the government so far appears unwilling to take.

Newspapers said Planning Minister Kamal Ganzouri and Finance Minister Salah Hamed would go to Washington on Sunday to discuss the U.S. input to Egypt's long-term economic plan.

The semi-official Al Ahram said they would also meet the International Monetary Fund, with which Egypt has held inconclusive talks on a standby credit to help with payments on a total foreign debt of over \$30 billion.

The United States is Egypt's main creditor and aid donor, with more than \$2 billion of military and economic assistance a year.

Cairo received a confidence boost on Tuesday when the U.S. automobile giant General Motors announced plans to assemble cars in Egypt under a joint venture scheme which includes component factories to be set up

by other firms. Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala has had talks in Washington this week, and diplomats believe one aim was to seek relief on scheduled interest payments of \$355 million this year on Cairo's \$4.5 billion debt for arms purchases.

Finance Minister Hamed, presenting budget figures to parliament last month, said revenue was forecast to fall in 1986-87 to 14.5 billion pounds (\$17.4 billion) next year from 15.1 billion (\$18.2 billion).

The chief culprit is a budgeted 43 per cent drop in crude oil export earnings to \$914 million next year.

The oil slump is also expected to cut remittances from Gulf states by Egyptian expatriate workers, whose transfers home form a major source of hard currency. Tourism revenue in this country of about 49 million people has been hit by security fears among potential western visitors.

According to budget figures, a fall in international trade will mean a marginal cut in earnings from Suez Canal tolls to 277.7 million pounds (\$334.5 million).

Prime Minister Ali Lutfi is trying to tackle the crisis by gradual action. So far, he has shunned Western suggestions to revise Egypt's multi-tiered exchange rate system, devalue the pound, reschedule debts and cut

subsidies on some foods, petrol and other basics.

A summary of the budget and a government report on it was distributed Wednesday by the government's Middle East News Agency.

According to the report, prices for both regular and premium gasoline will increase by 5 piasters (3.75 cents) effective Aug. 1 with the increase, a litre of regular gasoline will cost 25 piasters (18 cents) while a litre of premium will go for 30 piasters (22.5 cents).

Despite the increases, Egyptian gasoline prices will remain well below those of many other countries.

In Japan, regular and premium gasoline prices range between 76 and 82 cents a litre, while in Britain, which is a major oil producer, a litre of premium gasoline sells for about 36 pence (54 cents).

The equivalent amount of gasoline in the New York area sells for between 23 and 27.5 cents.

Egypt is an oil exporter, and gasoline prices are subsidised by the government. Egyptian officials have complained that low domestic fuel prices encourage waste and reduce the amount of petroleum available for export.

Government figures show that at the beginning of this year, domestic consumption amounted to 400,000 barrels a day, nearly half the daily production figure of 870,000 barrels.

With the fall in world oil prices, Egypt last February reduced its production by about 200,000 barrels a day. Oil Ministry officials said the production cut left virtually nothing available for export.

Spanish business gives tacit nod to Socialists in election campaign

MADRID (R) — Spain's ruling Socialists have an unlikely ally in the general election that takes place here on Sunday — most of the country's business community.

Recent opinion polls suggest the Socialists may not repeat the landslide victory that gave them an absolute majority in 1982, though a second four-year term of office seems likely.

The two-million-member CEOE employers' association has given Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez tacit backing by deciding to remain on the sidelines in the poll.

Many businessmen and bankers say privately that they are delighted with the Socialists' monetarist policies as well as the generally favourable terms they secured for Spain's entry into the European Community (EC) last January.

Spain was given seven years to gradually adapt its industry to tariff-free trade within the bloc. Most businessmen say they can live with this period of adjustment.

The big banks are putting their money behind the party they deem the likely winner, leading

\$11.7 million to the Socialists to help finance their campaign for the election.

The rightist, pro-business Popular Coalition (C.P.) opposition party got \$8.2 million, while another \$8 million went to smaller parties, including the Communists.

The Socialists have reassured business with promises of more of the same in their second four-year term of office.

Secretary of state for economic planning, Mr. Miguel Angel Fernandez Ordenez, said there would be a gradual loosening of the reins, but the basic thrust would remain tight control over the money supply and inflation, and moderate wage hikes.

"Business has responded," he told Reuters in a recent interview. "Last year's 5.5 per cent growth in capital spending was the first positive investment in 10 years."

He said this was in line with the government's efforts to shift the burden for growth to the domestic sector. Spain's 2.5 per cent expansion last year came largely from strong exports.

Mr. Fernandez Ordenez, billing 1986 as the best economic year in

more than a decade, said: "The economy should be able to sustain three to 3.5 per cent growth for several years."

He said consumer spending grew 1.5 per cent last year after shrinking by 0.8 per cent in 1984. "This is a sign of consolidated recovery," he said.

The one area where business has kept up steady pressure on the Socialists is Spain's tightly-censored labour legislation.

"CEOE maintains a strict neutrality in the election, but insists on the need to modernise the economy and liberalise its labour laws," a spokesman said.

He was referring to Spain's firing policies, among the most restrictive in Europe, and the complaints of factory owners saddled with heavy payrolls — a relic of the regime of late dictator Francisco Franco who subsidised a large workforce in an effort to avoid political unrest.

The Socialists, who have become all things to all people, are promising greater labour law flexibility to promote economic growth.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A great day for you to get into every facet connected with a campaign of action whereby you can go forward to a more well-rounded success in whatever your deepest interest happens to be.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Arrange new interests and decide upon the best path to follow in the future with your mate. State your aims clearly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Cooperate with an associate who can be helpful in furthering a project you're working on. Greater success is in the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you wish to continue with a pile of work ahead of you, schedule your time and activities well.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have a fine talent that can be profitable for you. If some form of recreation appeals to you, sign up for it now.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A change may have to be made at home that will improve conditions there, so be clever in making it.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study into interests that will last for a long time to come and add them to your present ones.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make plans that can bring you more prosperity and let them be long lasting. Retain an adviser who has been right in financial matters.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you act in a direct and positive manner, you can gain the personal aims that mean so much to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get a plan well formulated for the future so that you can get started on it tomorrow.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan to see those persons who have more or less the same interests as you. Today, you will gain some personal goal if you work at it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) By conversing with your family at length, you can plan the future more intelligently now. The evening will be delightful.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Communicating with allies can improve your dealings together. Gain more cooperation easily.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... He or she will never be one to act hastily, especially where important matters are concerned, but will plan any course of action very carefully in order to gain the desired objective. Teach to be a little more spontaneous at times and to lighten up on the outlook on life.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A peculiar day with many changes taking place to confuse you. You are feeling held down, but dramatic events happen later to offer you new opportunities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Novel activities are in the agenda today but are apt to have a slow start; afterwards, go great guns! Make new friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may feel that the one you love is not really devoted, but if you act kindly, you can soon get excellent response.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A partner could be unreasonable in the morning, but careful handling later brings the right results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You may feel that you are dragging along with your work and are not reaching your aims, so get your finest talents operating.

Peanuts



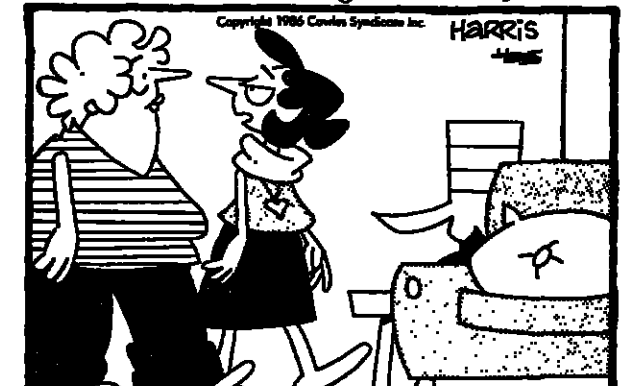
Mutt 'n' Jeff



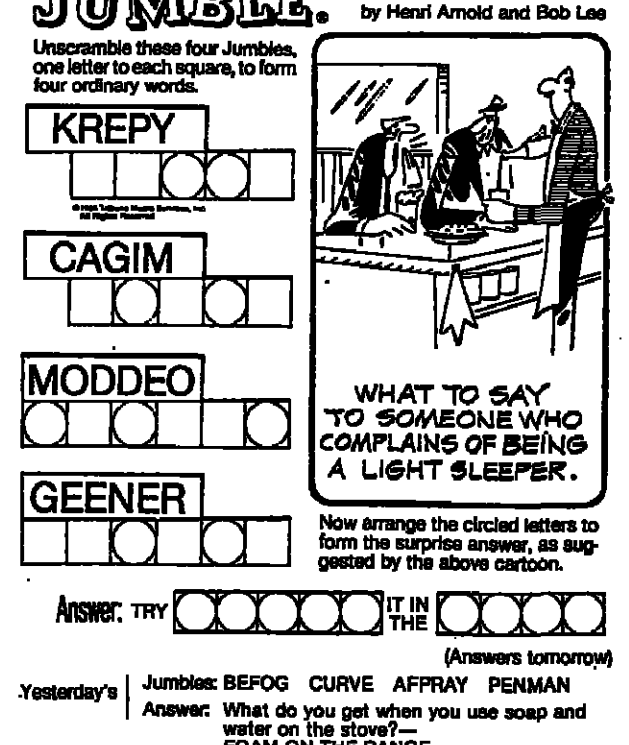
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



U.S. envoy in Stockholm escapes assassination bid

STOCKHOLM (R) — The United States ambassador to Sweden escaped an apparent assassination attempt during a dinner party Tuesday night when his bodyguards fired at two armed men found lurking outside, police said Wednesday.

"We are assuming that the men were attempting an assassination of the U.S. ambassador," Police Commissioner Sven Lilja said.

The gunmen escaped and no-one was injured in the incident. Two bodyguards of U.S. Ambassador Gregory Newell stumbled across the gunmen while making a routine inspection of the grounds of a secluded mansion outside Stockholm where some 20 guests were being entertained by a millionaire Swedish industrialist.

Mr. Lilja said the two men, with dark curly hair and wearing dark clothing, were discovered in long grass after the security police heard suspicious sounds.

They were armed with an assault rifle and a double-barrelled hunting rifle, Lilja said. The bodyguards fired

three quick shots.

"They decided to shoot first and ask questions later," he said.

The two men, thought to be about 25 years old, turned on their heels and fled on a motor bike parked nearby.

Police immediately mounted a manhunt with boats, helicopters and dogs but without success.

A police spokesman said later a man was being interviewed in connection with the shooting but added that the man was not directly involved in the incident.

The Mexican ambassador to Sweden, Andres Rozendal, was also among the guests being entertained to dinner on Lagnö Island, some 20 kilometres east of Stockholm.

The incident, at the home of industrialist Bo Johnson, head of

Sweden's biggest privately-owned company, is the biggest security scare since the fatal shooting on a central Stockholm street in February of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Police are still hunting a lone gunman who shot Mr. Palme at close range as he walked home with his wife from a cinema.

Bo Johnson is a titular head of the Johnson Industrial Empire, which is involved in steel, shipping, chemicals and construction. It employs 23,000 people.

Ambassador Newell, a political appointee, presented his credentials to Sweden last year. He was on President Reagan's staff during his 1980 election campaign.

He was named Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisations in 1982. Confirmation of his appointment was delayed by the U.S. Senate after Mr. Newell was unable to name the 16 members of the NATO alliance.

A high-ranking member of the Mormon Church, he is married with five children.

Foreign minister to work with Waldheim

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch, who joined the reshuffled cabinet this week, was quoted Wednesday as saying he would cooperate fully with President-elect Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Jankowitsch's predecessor Leopold Graf stepped down last week saying he could not represent Austria under Dr. Waldheim. The former U.N. chief's election campaign was surrounded by foreign accusations he had a criminal war record, which he denies.

In an interview with the conservative daily Die Presse, Mr. Jankowitsch said he had maintained good working relations with Dr. Waldheim after succeeding him as Austrian ambassador to the United Nations in 1972.

"The government mandate until the end of the legislative period (April 1987) includes correct relations with the federal president, as laid down by the Austrian constitution."

"Regarding the foreign minister's duties, I will fulfill them with respect and without any reservation."

But Mr. Jankowitsch, a senior member of the Socialist Party whose candidate lost badly to Dr. Waldheim, added: "I do not have to apologise to the individual. That would be inappropriate."

Mr. Jankowitsch said the democratic choice of Austrians had to be respected, adding "the successful candidate must be given a chance."

The tactics used in the presidential campaign — often referred to as the ugliest since the second republic's founding in 1955 — had harmed Austria's image abroad, he said.

The new wave of anti-Semitism had to be fought, he said, referring to the hundreds of threatening hate letters received by Austria's tiny Jewish community since the allegations against Dr. Waldheim first surfaced in March.

Congress may approve supreme court nominees

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate could approve quickly President Reagan's nominations for promotion and appointment to the supreme court and hold the nation's highest judicial body on its present conservative course.

The president announced Tuesday his nominations of Associate Justice William Rehnquist as chief justice of the United States, succeeding Warren Burger who resigned.

Little-known Appeals Judge Antonin Scalia was nominated as an associate justice on the supreme court.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond said he would hold hearings soon on the nominations and expected quick approval. Only the Senate votes on the nominations.

Senate Republican leaders heaped praise on the nominees and liberal Senators voiced muted criticism.

The unexpected decision by Burger, 78, to resign and devote his time to ceremonies next year marking the bicentennial of the U.S. constitution gave Mr. Reagan his second opportunity to shape the court to his conservative ideology.

His first appointment, in 1981, was of Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman named to the court.

Like O'Connor, Scalia is con-

sidered a conservative, and Rehnquist, who was appointed by President Nixon, is usually ranked to the right of Burger.

Legal scholars and commentators said the appointments did not produce any immediate dramatic shift in the ideological make-up of the court between conservatives and liberals.

They noted, however, that Rehnquist, at 61, and Scalia, 50, could well be members of the court into the next century, since justices are appointed for life or until they retire.

Rehnquist thus has an opportunity over the long run to lead the court onto a more conservative course than Burger.

Scalia, the first Italian-American named to the nine-member court, has been a judge for only four years but served on the U.S. court of appeals in Washington. He also held mid-level legal posts under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

Like Rehnquist, he is an advocate of judicial restraint, believing the courts should interpret the constitution rather than revise existing laws.

Rehnquist will carry on Burger's law-and-order principles, which have resulted in narrowing some of the protections extended to criminals by earlier courts and increasing the power of police.

Bangladesh renews peace offer to tribal insurgents

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh has offered to pull back troops from the southern Chittagong Hill Tracts region if tribal guerrillas pledge to end their decade-old insurgency over demands for autonomy.

The authorities will also help to set up vigilante teams of tribesmen and settlers to prevent violence and restore peace in the 13,000 square-kilometres region of dense forests and mountains, which borders India and Burma.

The offers were made at a meeting Tuesday between tribal chiefs, settlers' leaders and Bangladesh military commanders at Chittagong army garrison.

Chief government negotiator Maj. Gen. Nuruddin Khan told reporters he was happy with the meeting and he believed peace would return in the hill tracts soon.

Officials said the meeting was intended to find ways to stop clashes between outlawed Shanti Bahini (peace force) guerrillas

and settlers who were moved to the area under a government plan to ease overcrowding on the plains.

More than 270 people have been killed and at least 350 wounded in battles between the two groups since early May, they said.

Nearly 8,000 tribesmen have fled to India's north eastern Tripura state since May while hundreds of settlers took refuge in Chittagong city and nearby areas to escape the violence.

Bangladesh has accused India of providing sanctuary, arms and training to the Shanti Bahini, a charge repeatedly denied by New Delhi.

Gen. Khan told the meeting President Hossein Mohammad Ershad would discuss the issue with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when he would visit India next month.

Shanti Bahini began its insurgency in the early 1970s after the government turned down demands for autonomy.

Demichev named Soviet vice-president

MOSCOW (R) — Culture Minister Pyotr Demichev was named first vice-president of the Soviet Union Wednesday replacing 85-year-old Vasily Kuznetsov, who retired.

The election of Mr. Demichev, 68, by the Supreme Soviet was announced by politburo member Yegor Ligachev, who is effective deputy to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Ligachev was speaking at a six-monthly meeting of the Soviet Union's parliament in Moscow.

The post of first vice-president is largely ceremonial. The Supreme Soviet later relieved Mr. Demichev of his post as culture minister in connection with his appointment as first vice-president, the Soviet News Agency TASS said.

In other changes, former politburo member Viktor Grishin was retired from the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's top state body headed by President Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Grishin, a close ally of late President Leonid Brezhnev, was removed from the politburo and as leader of the Moscow city party before last February's Communist Party Congress.

The Supreme Soviet also freed politburo member Lev Zaikov of his duties on the presidium. Zaikov ranks at the highest level of the Kremlin leadership, as a member of the 12-man politburo and a party Central Committee secretary.

Two non-voting politburo members, Boris Yelstin and Yuri Solovoy, ended the presidium. Yelstin is Mr. Grishin's replacement as head of the Moscow Party and Mr. Solovoy runs the powerful Leningrad Party machine.

TASS said Mr. Kuznetsov was relieved of his duties as first vice-president on health grounds.

A former first deputy foreign minister, Mr. Kuznetsov was in the 1960s one of the Kremlin's top troubleshooters.

He negotiated for the Soviet Union in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the United States and in the later Sino-Soviet dispute and also represented the Kremlin in Czechoslovakia after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion.

Described by one Soviet official as "an ageless old gentleman," Mr. Kuznetsov spoke fluent English with an American accent.

He attended a three-year course at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh in the 1930's and also worked for a year at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit.

Mr. Demichev, who is also a non-voting politburo member, was once party secretary for culture and was closely involved with the decision to deport author Alexander Solzhenitsyn in 1974.

Mr. Demichev first won promotion under the late Nikita Khrushchev, who was toppled in a "palace coup" in 1964.

Indonesian proposal to scrap religious education opposed

JAKARTA (R) — A government official's proposal to scrap religious education in Indonesian schools has sparked opposition from Islamic leaders and the powerful Teachers' Union in the world's largest Muslim country.

Authorities are revamping the school curriculum to cut the number of compulsory subjects which Education Minister Fuad Hassan views as excessive. A ministry official said this week religious education should no longer be treated as compulsory because it was a "waste of time."

The official Antara News Agency Wednesday quoted the chairman of the influential Muslim Ulema (scholars) Council Hasan Basri, as saying that religion was the most important element in forming the character and outlook of a pupil.

Mr. Basri said dropping religion would run counter to government regulations, which recognise the importance of the subject in schools.

The chairman of the Teachers' Association, Basyuni Sur-

lamharja, also said religion is the most important part of the school curriculum and is inter-related with other subjects.

Religion is at present a compulsory subject along with history, state ideology, language and mathematics from primary to high school level.

Islam is the religion of nearly 90 percent of Indonesia's 165 million people but schools also provide religious teaching for Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.

Indonesian newspapers this week quoted Harsya Bachtiar, head of the Education Ministry's Research and Development Centre, as saying that religion could be dropped as a compulsory subject.

Mr. Bachtiar, who is in charge of reshaping the curriculum, said school hours were wasted on the subject, which was taught repetitively year after year from primary school level.

Religious education should be the responsibility of parents and society, he said.

1 killed when MiG-21 fighter crashed in India

NEW DELHI (R) — One person was killed when an Indian Air Force Soviet-built MiG-21 fighter crashed into a house in a northern India village, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Wednesday.

The pilot bailed out and suffered a fractured leg before the aircraft crashed near Ambala city

in Haryana state Tuesday night shortly after take-off, PTI said.

The crash killed a retired Indian soldier and injured 10 other people living with him in the house.

The Indian Air Force grounded eight of its MiG-21 fleet last year to find if they suffered from technical faults after three crashes.

Kabul reinforces army with youths, tribesmen

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan's Soviet-backed authorities are rounding up youths from the streets to fight in the country's dwindling army against Afghan rebels, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

Youths in the Afghan capital Kabul and the nearby town of Paghman were frequently seen rounded up from the streets over the past few days, the diplomats quoted reports reaching Islamabad from Afghanistan as saying.

Army truckloads of young men in civilian clothes were seen heading towards military barracks, they added.

Kabul Radio announced on Sunday rays aimed at cutting draft dodging by making access to higher education dependent on completion of military service.

The diplomats said Afghan leader Najibullah, a former secret police chief, who became Communist Party head on May 4, hoped the rules would help prevent a recurrence of student protests backing former party leader Babrak Karmal.

Tribesmen are also being up the army which, according to diplomatic reports, has shrunk to less than half the 80,000 men it had in the late 1970's before the seven-year-old war against the Afghan guerrillas.

Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kistmand told army commanders Tuesday night that 18,000 tribesmen were now under arms.

Quoted by Kabul Radio, he said the tribesmen were entrusted with preventing guerrilla infiltration of their respective regions.

The diplomats said initial reports reaching Islamabad indicated that the drive to reinforce the army did not appear to be making much headway but they had no figures to substantiate this.

The new draft rules, they added, were causing panic among parents in Kabul with children coming to

the draft age of 18.

Since the introduction of the rules, said to be temporary and to be rescinded when the rebels are defeated, Kabul Radio has reported that hundreds have flocked to army units for the "sacred duty of defending the motherland."

The diplomats said the government has also been calling on university students to abandon their studies and join the military and on girls to volunteer for service as nurses.

Authorities have also lashed out at draft dodgers, urging young women not to marry them, they added.

Afghan exiles say many middle class and upper class city dwellers resort to family connections, political ties or bribes to evade military service.

Meanwhile two bombs set off near the Afghan border damaged a Pakistani government guest house and a bus, but there were no injuries, authorities said Wednesday.

Both attacks occurred in North-West Frontier province, which adjoins the Afghan border. The province has been hit by a wave of bombings in recent months that have killed and injured dozens of people.

Pakistan has blamed the bombings on the Communist government of Afghanistan. Pakistan aids and shelters Afghan guerrillas fighting the Afghan government.

In Moscow the official Soviet News Agency TASS Tuesday denounced a meeting which President Ronald Reagan had with an Afghan rebel leader, saying it proved the hypocrisy of U.S. condemnations of international terrorism.

TASS was commenting on Mr. Reagan's 35-minute meeting Monday with Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of one of the seven groups that make up the rebel movement fighting Afghan government and Soviet forces.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Rock singer killed in accident

EAST BERLIN (R) — Dean Reed, an American rock singer officially celebrated throughout the Soviet Bloc as a "peace champion" but little known in his own country, has been killed in an "accident," the ADN News Agency has said. It said the 48-year-old singer was killed while working on a film for the East German Defa Film Company, but it gave no details. Reed, born in Colorado in 1938, had lived in Communist East Germany for the last 14 years. He was a familiar figure at officially-sponsored festivals in many East European countries, singing songs such as "We Shall Overcome" and revolutionary hymns. His obituary, published by ADN, portrayed him as a man who gave up a promising rock career in the United States to follow his political convictions here.

2 charged with baby killing

OAKLAND, California (R) — Two men who posed as husband and wife have been charged with the beating death of a 14-month-old infant they had been seeking to adopt, police has said. According to officers, the two men took custody of the baby, Nathan Moncreiff, in April after one of them, a 29-year-old transvestite who used the name Jean Woodward, portrayed himself as a woman to an adoption agency. The transvestite Greg Rogers, and his purported husband, Alvin Woodward, 24, were charged with first-degree murder after the baby died on Friday in hospital, police said. Police said the infant, the son of a heroin addict, was admitted to hospital the previous day, supposedly suffering from seizures. But, police said, the two men eventually admitted hitting the baby because he had been crying too much. The infant suffered from severe head and body injuries.

15-year sentence demanded for model

MILAN (R) — A prosecutor has demanded a 15-year jail sentence for Terry Broome, American fashion model charged with murdering a wealthy Italian playboy in Milan two years ago. Prosecutor Marco Maiga said Broome, 28, was guilty of killing Francesco d'Alessio, 40-year-old heir to an Italian racetrack fortune with whom she had a stormy relationship. In court testimony last week Broome, who was trying to establish herself in Milan's high society, admitted that she fired a pistol in D'Alessio's apartment but said she only wanted to frighten him. Broome, from Greenville, South Carolina, told the court that she was under the effects of alcohol and drugs when she shot D'Alessio. She fled Italy after the shooting and was arrested in Switzerland.

U.S. bank manager dies from poisoning

AUBURN, Washington (R) — A 40-year-old woman was killed by cyanide poisoning after taking capsules of the widely used painkiller extra-strength excedrin, police has said. It was the third death in the United States this year from cyanide-laced painkiller capsules. A police spokeswoman in Auburn, 32-kilometres south of Seattle, said medical examiners had determined that Sue Snow, a mother of two children who had been employed as a bank manager, died on June 11 of cyanide poisoning. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) agents found the poison in a 60-capsule bottle of the painkiller purchased in Auburn. Several other capsules in the bottle contained significant amounts of the poison, police said. Authorities have ordered the painkiller removed from local stores and advised the public not to use extra-strength excedrin, which is manufactured by Bristol-Meyers Corp. The spokeswoman said.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettenson

PROTECHNICS

By Roma Schmidt

ACROSS

- 1 Three-headed
- 2 card game
- 3 Sulfur
- 4 Like a dance
- 5 Machine
- 6 Revolver
- 7 Furniture
- 8 style
- 9 Plants in general
- 10 Radames
- 11 Amos
- 12 Nudities
- 13 Animal
- 14 completely
- 15 Young heroine
- 16 Pittsburgh
- 17 Red vegetables
- 18 Gravel ridge
- 19 Operated
- 20 Spurns

DOWN

- 1 Poes
- 2 Square or grumpy
- 3 Land measure
- 4 Name to a point
- 5 Freight
- 6 Amos
- 7 Scot. negative
- 8 Der. river
- 9 Bird
- 10 Foreigners
- 11 Armed
- 12 Angers
- 13 Pouch
- 14 Immediately
- 15 following
- 16 Via, player
- 17 Composable
- 18 Ear, river
- 19 Red covering
- 20 Deal

Diagrams

19 X 19, by Adam Christopher

ACROSS

- 1 — president (he is now)
- 2 Horsehold
- 3 From one side to the other
- 11 Spirit
- 12 Document for an organization
- 13 Guard
- 14 Legal point
- 15 "Home"
- 20 NK address

DOWN

- 1 Plot
- 2 Pencil mark
- 3 Grassy hill
- 4 "Ad" — per appearance
- 5 Small rug
- 6 Indigo
- 7 Actor Sal
- 8 Berle
- 9 Field measure
- 10 Official stamp
- 12 Old man Ger.
- 14 Clinton

ACROSS

- 33 Foot
- 34 Shakespeare
- 35 forest
- 37 Portion
- 38 Above average
- 42 Told a lie
- 43 Skooled
- 44 Sp. gentleman
- 45 Dore's call
- 46 Jiffy of TV
- 47 Keenest
- 48 Put up
- 49 Animal skin
- 50 How rapidly
- 51 Diamond corner
- 52 Balkanish
- 54 Bitter drug
- 55 Sound wave
- 56 Device
- 58 Mother's kin

DOWN

- 28 Turk. coin
- 29 World-weary
- 31 Glow
- 32 Flebe
- 33 Good hills
- 34 Woe is me!
- 35 Curling area
- 36 Relect
- 37 Bartender's container
- 38 Horse
- 39 "The —"
- 40 Kind of Communist
- 41 Worthless
- 42 Immature person
- 43 Beverage
- 44 Hope fiber
- 45 Steel feathers
- 46 Across Hope
- 48 Contour
- 49 Feathers

ACROSS

- 21 Fainting fit
- 22 Gam
- 23 Bacterium
- 24 Poem
- 25 Notable period
- 26 — Hall U.
- 27 Intelligent
- 34 Color
- 35 Dressed carefully
- 36 Person
- 37 Penny
- 38 Abroad
- 41 Busting animals

DOWN

- 15 Droops
- 16 Fencing sword
- 17 Certain gate
- 23 Incline
- 24 Set on
- 25 Makes a profit
- 31 — long
- 32 Oblique
- 33 Cylindrical and tapering
- 35 Zola heroine
- 37 Govt. agency

ACROSS

- 57 Key's creation
- 58 Dress trimming
- 59 Linen
- 60 — of the bear
- 61 Run out of
- 62 Told a lie
- 63 Skooled
- 64 Toys of vases
- 65 Exquisite
- 66 Hard rayon
- 67 Waggle
- 68 Go to a restaurant
- 69 SSI
- 70 Ditch cake
- 71 Cordoba
- 72 Delicate
- 73 Herpetologist's concern
- 74 Those who appraise
- 75 Blatant

DOWN

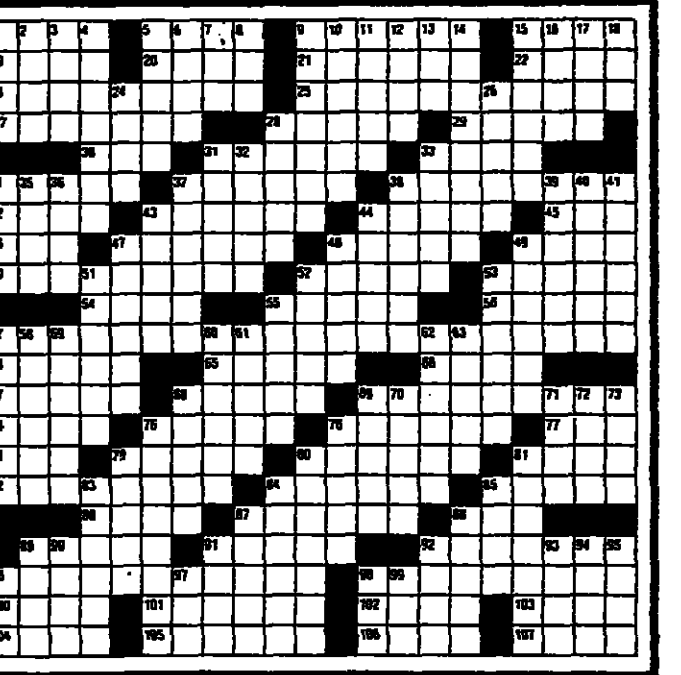
- 51 Bacon slice
- 52 Sequences
- 53 Dandelion
- 54 Fry lightly
- 55 Fry lightly
- 56 Group of three
- 57 Football meeting
- 58 Cream puff
- 59 Souvenirs
- 60 Boredom
- 61 Babbie
- 62 Eating places
- 63 Beams
- 64 Force
- 65 Roman roads
- 66 Ireland
- 67 Bay
- 68 Scent
- 69 Measuring device

ACROSS

- 69 Peer Gyn's mother
- 70 Crude metal
- 71 Inhabitant
- 72 Orway
- 73 Decoding areas
- 74 Melodist
- 75 Taver
- 76 Carnes
- 77 Shiller
- 78 Bohemian
- 79 Driller of power

DOWN

- 66 Extruded
- 67 Northern native
- 68 Lure of song
- 69 Delia
- 70 Capote's maid
- 71 Lofel flourish
- 72 Bird alone
- 73 Tied
- 74 Superstition
- 75 — de France



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Grown red robin robbed little bird's nest, returned unneeded twigs.
2. It does but little good to get tantrums or moods, and it's rude to brood.
3. The sky may be the limit, but not in such diverse sports as spelunking and acrobatic diving.
4. Tear kept hot kippers in his knick-knack nook.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BANG CRASHE MFQZX QZSGRFX Y IEYFIZ
HE ZPBRG HEZ CAP RC ISYONFPM
CFSZISYIOZSL —By Connie Rosenfeld
2. U LSKA PHIGGA JOE UY COQ XHOEUA
EOTTSK YUCHS FIGGSE XWOJST QKULA
BOYX KOP BOES YOS. —By Lois H. Jones
3. WZOIVART MTFXECIEOG IBZN GBV
HIVJOVIET MFLLEC ROWFM ZLJHC BVA
ECLZVT XBEC. —By Alvin B.L. Har
4. KO JERUY IU EJKN NAVAJO, MEUMARV
R